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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 132 BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 6 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,933
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,902
8th „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th „	NALDERA x		16,058
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th June	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
10th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE INDIA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 May.	7 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 „	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building. Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

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is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

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ACHES AND PAINS

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body ironstrong.

Price . Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

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FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— **C. MACDONALD & CO.,** LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326 Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Setiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel : "Ulcer," Randi.
Agent : A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARA

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., will be held on the 6th day of June, 1927 at 12-10 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Goolamhusein B. Somjee and Hanmal S. Makhijani be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with all powers as an official Liquidator under Sec. 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting and such meeting will be held on the 22nd day of June, 1927, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE
Director.

Bombay, 18th May, 1927.

28617

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 Noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 31st July 1926.

(2) To re-elect Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji as a Director under article 86.

(3) To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Goolamhusein B. Somjee who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

(4) To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st May to 26th June, 1927., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE
Director.

Bombay, Dated 18th May, 1927.

28618

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S.S. "INDO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927 failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests, Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.

28507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "SEIYO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 3rd June, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 13th June 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning—Inviting the Corporation to join the Federation and take part in the work of the proposed Housing Section.

2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Air League of India—Requesting the Corporation to take steps to encourage the formation of Air Leagues in India's larger centres.

3. Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Social Hygiene Council—Regarding the formation of a Council of Social Hygiene to promote measures for diminishing the incidence of Venereal Diseases.

4. Letter from the President, Fifth Session of the Parel Conference—Forwarding for consideration certain resolutions passed at the Conference.

5. Letter from Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya and Mr. Motilal Kanji—Offering a sum of Rs. 8,000 in their possession on condition that certain schools handed over to the Schools Committee be named after Mr. Jeshtaram Premji, the founder of the Schools, etc.

6. Letter from Bai Hajani Zaibunnisa Begum—Regarding her dismissal from the Schools Committee's service.

7. Letter from the President, 7th Congress, Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine—Inviting the Corporation to nominate a delegate to represent them at the Congress.

8. Letter from Dr. Miss Avanbai M. Mehta—Offering to let her premises at Soparibaug for locating a group of schools.

9. Letter from Mr. G. K. Devare—Offering to let his premises at Dadar Bhawanishankar Road for a Girls' School.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

10. Recommending that in reply to their letters suggesting a reduction in the Wheel Tax, the President, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association and others be informed that their request cannot be complied with.

11. Recommending approval to the acceptance of an offer of Mr. H. L. Kowlee and others in connection with the exchange of land at premises Case No. XI-A., Purbhadevi Road on certain terms and conditions.

12. Requesting that a resolution passed by the Committee regarding the pay of a qualified Medical man or a qualified Nurse employed in the Health Department be confirmed.

13. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the poliey of inviting tenders for the supply of stores, etc., the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

14. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

15. Recommending sanction to Mr. R. P. Masani, late Municipal Secretary, being granted an additional pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum for specially meritorious services.

16. Recommending sanction to Mr. Syed Ashrafali Syed Hasanali late Head Master, Urdu Boys' School being granted an additional pension of Rs. 11-12-0 per month in addition to his ordinary pension.

17. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,500 being made to Dr. M. C. Langrana, Junior Medical Inspector, in the Health Department for the purchase of a small two-seated light car.

18. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the reduction of interest on advances taken from the Government of India during the year 1921-22.

19. Recommending sanction to a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 168 being paid to the widow of a Scavengering Mucadum of the Health Department.

20. Requesting sanction to the Government land occupied by the Municipality for the construction of the approaches to to the pipe bridge constructed to carry the 57" Tansa Mains across the Mahim Creek being purchased from Government on certain conditions.

21. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the question of the payment of fines inflicted by Magistrates on Municipal employees from the Commissioner's discretional contingent grant.

22. Recommending that the draft rules for the utilization of Fines Fund be approved, etc.

23. Giving approval, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Wright & Co. for the supply of Medicines and Medical appliances.

24. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter showing the action taken with regard to the improvement of New Foras Road from Carrol Road to Tulsi Pipe Line Road.

25. Giving approval, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, to the amounts of securities to be furnished by certain employees of the G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital.

26. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 9,553 to meet the cost of purchasing from Government a strip of land at the Municipal estate at Parton Road.

27. Recommending sanction to the services of the Senior Assistant Engineer and Assistant Engineer, Works Branch, being extended as proposed by the Commissioner, etc.

28. Recording, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, the Commissioner's letter reporting an arrangement made for leasing a portion of the first floor of a building at the junction of Parel and Sandhurst Roads.

29. Recommending sanction to the work of metalling, paving, etc., the access Road on the south side of the eastern approach of the overbridge at Mahaluxmi being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000.

30. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 24,000 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the payment of a bill of the Development Department for carrying out certain work.

31. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 5,500 to meet the cost of purchasing an accounting machine.

32. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

33. Recommending approval to a scheme for accelerating the conversion of insanitary basket privies into water closets.

34-35. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (34) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (35) exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Schools Committee's letters—

36. Recommending acceptance to a donation of 20,000 offered by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., towards the benefit of the Urdu Training Institute for Women on certain conditions.

37. Regarding the question of pension contributions paid by the Corporation to Government in respect of certain teachers serving under the Schools Committee.

38. Forwarding copy of an application from the Secretary, Schools Committee, for his reversion to Government service for transmission to Government.

39. Regarding the question of granting three days' leave on full pay to all lady teachers on the occasion of their monthly ailments.

40. Forwarding an application from the Primary Gujrati Teachers' Association requesting that retrospective effect may be given to the concession of granting three days' leave on full pay to lady teachers on the occasion of their monthly ailments.

41. Forwarding an extract from a report of the Medical Inspector of Municipal Schools about the dearth of Municipal dispensaries in F and G Wards.

42. Submitting a report regarding the payment of a special grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Kanji Karamsey Master School.

43. Regarding the question of vacating certain premises occupied by the Dadar Group of Schools.

44. Submitting a report regarding the vacating of two School premises belonging to members of the Committee.

45. Requesting approval to the acceptance of a donation of Rs. 5,000 for taking over and maintaining the Padmabai Koran Sherif Urdu School.

46. Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer of the F and G Wards regarding the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education.

47. Submitting a report regarding the removal of certain Municipal Schools at Mahim.

48. Submitting a report as to the feasibility of adopting measures by which the same teachers can be made to teach two classes in a day.

49. Submitting a report as to the appointment of Local Sub-Committees.

50. Requesting the Corporation to make a representation to Government for the recovery of Government grant on the expenditure incurred on the Committee's office in connection with the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education.

51. Submitting a report as to the advisability of making a representation to Government for the transfer of the control of Aided Primary Schools entirely to the Schools Committee.

Letters from the Commissioner—

52. Regarding the acquisition of a strip of Municipal land near the Bellasis Road Overbridge by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

53. Regarding the acquisition of Municipal land at Bandra by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the erection of a gantry post.

54. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

55. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

56. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

57. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of mosquitoes detected.

58. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

59. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

60. Forwarding statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc.

61. Requesting sanction to a piece of set-back land of a property in Vithalwadi Lane, being leased to the owner of the property.

62. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsi to be a Councillor.

63. Requesting sanction to a retired Halalkhore in the Health Department being paid a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 129-8-0.

64-65. Requesting sanction to the sale of Municipal plots of land (64) at the junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Hardinge Road and (65) at the junction of Narayen Dabholkar Road and Nepean Sea Road.

66. Regarding the question of shifting the Bai Gomabai Dispensary at Kamatipura from its present place.

67. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food destroyed by the Market Department.

68. Government letter—Requesting the Corporation to permit the Municipal Commissioner to serve on the new Local Leprosy Committee for the Bombay Presidency.

69. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of the members of the Board of the Institute at all meetings held during the year 1926-27.

70. Letter from Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

71. Letter from Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, Standing Committee of the National Baby Week—Thanking the Corporation for their donation towards the funds of the National Baby Week.

72. Letter from Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, Representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Regarding the question of the reintroduction of the system of issuing return tickets on the suburban area of the G. I. P. Railway.

73. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of motions—

74. From Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper—For expressing opinion that the policy recently adopted for fixing the rateable value of buildings constructed as charitable buildings for housing the poor on the same lines as other buildings in the City is not desirable.

75. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee as to the reason or reasons which led the Commissioner to propose and the Corporation to sanction the revision of the supervising, etc., staff of the Engineering Department in 1921-22.

76. From Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For informing Government that the re-introduction of book-makers on the Race Course is highly detrimental to the interest of the City.

77. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of providing a suitable place for the disposal of pet domestic animals.

78. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the surcharged condition of the sewers in the district served by ejectors, etc.

79. From Dr. M. N. Balsara—For obtaining a report as to the advisability of amending the Sections relating to finance in the Municipal Act to suit the present requirements of the Municipality.

80-81. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining certain particulars from the Schools Committee (80) regarding expenses incurred in getting a speech prepared to be delivered at the opening of the Ghatkopar Camp, and (81) in connection with the resignation of the Scout Organizer.

82. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance arising from the septic tank at Dadar constructed near the Dadar Parsi Colony.

83-85. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—(83) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to desirability of establishing an upper Primary School in each centre and to do away with the upper classes in several Primary Schools in the same centre, (84) For laying down that if a motion of which notice has been given by a member drops owing to his absence at the time the motion comes up before the Corporation for consideration it cannot be brought forward before the lapse of three months from the date it dropped and (85) For obtaning a report from the Commissioner as to the action taken with regard to the erection of Public Telephone call boxes at certain places in the City.

86. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining a report as to how far the Bombay Municipality is likely to be affected financially by the diversion of the Sea-borne trade from Bombay to the Kathiawar Ports.

87-94. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—(87) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of extending Cadell Road towards the extreme north, (88) For obtaining a report as to the measures that can be adopted for the sale of various plots of land on both sides of Lady Jamsetji Road, (89) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of reserving a few small plots of vacant land between the B. B. & C. I. Railway line and Lady Jamsetji Road, Lady Hardinge Road and Mori Road as open spaces for recreation purposes, (90) For obtaining a report as to whether it is a fact that the various bye-lanes and water courses leading up to Lady Jamsetji Road and Lady Hardinge Road are muddy and full of water during the monsoon, etc., (91) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of leasing the vacant piece of land near the Shitladevi Temple on Lady Jamsetji Road for the purpose of erecting a school building (92) For obtaining a report as to the existence of numerous old insanitary houses in the congested area of Mahim Bazar locality, (93) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the most insanitary condition of the existing private market in the Mahim Bazar locality and (94) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of launching a scheme for the provision of cheap quarters for lower middle classes in the Mahim Development Scheme.

95. From Dr. J. V. Vora seconded by Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—For appointing Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai to be a member of the Water Committee.

96. From Mr. M. M. Desai—For appointing Mr. S. A. Mantri to be a member of the Roads and Development Committee.

97-98. From Mr. E. R. Hirjeehedin—For obtaining a report (97) as to the existence of a projecting roof in Khetwady 3rd Lane and (98) as to why certain landlords in Khetwadi 4th Lane have not introduced water-closets on the flushing system in their premises.

99-103. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(99) For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the advisability of the Municipality running its own printing press, (100) For obtaining from the Commissioner a detailed statement of properties owned by Municipal employees, (101) For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should personally make all appointments vesting in him, (102) For expressing opinion that no Municipal employee shall sell, give, etc., "gratis" any fruits, flowers, fish, birds, etc., to any body including the President of the Corporation, Chairmen of the Standing and Schools Committees and Special Committees, the Commissioner and all Municipal Councillors, and (103) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he is prepared to dismiss and prosecute Municipal employees guilty of dishonesty, etc., on the evidence of Municipal Councillors.

104 From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For expressing opinion that the minimum starting salary of every menial in Municipal employ should not be less than Rs. 20 per mensem.

105-107. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(105) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he has the sole right of engaging counsel in Municipal cases, (106) For requesting Government to introduce legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and, (107) For expressing opinion that no member shall canvass votes for applicants to various posts in the Municipality.

108 From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to be a member of the Building Regulations, etc., Committee.

109-111. From Mr. S. K. Bole—(109) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to why the Dadar Kumbharwada Girls' School has not been shifted from its present premises (110) For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Company to lay electric cables at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar and (111) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the feasibility of entrusting the inspection of school children, etc. to the Medical staff of the Health Department.

112-113. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(112) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he has given permission to the Tramways Company in connection with their Bus Service to put up boards indicating halting Stations and (113) For obtaining a report as to the occurrence of Plague cases among the Kolis at Worli during the last epidemic.

114. From Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the want of lights on the road between the north end of the Gowari Station and the level crossing.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

115-116. Regarding estimates for the construction of Roads, laying Underground Works, Lighting, etc., in the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme.

117. Regarding the question of laying out of the surplus of the Babula Tank area as a recreation ground.

118. Regarding certain matters in connection with the stalls at the Arthur Crawford Markets.

119. Regarding a proposal to amend the Water Bye-laws so as to allow the use of Bib-taps in residential buildings including chawls.

120. Regarding the question of exempting Licensed Plumbers from undergoing a course of training at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

121. Regarding proposals for the appointment of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner after the retirement of Mr. N. D. Mehta, the present incumbent of the post.

122. Regarding the question of starting a monthly Municipal Journal.

123. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

124. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th June 1927.

28656.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

URDU TRAINED MISTRESSES for the Karachi Municipal Urdu Girls Schools on the following salaries:

1st Year (Junior) Pay 50/- Allow. 10/- Total 60/-
2nd Year (Junior) Pay 55/- Allow. 10/- Total 65/-
3rd Year (Senior) Pay 65/- Allow. 10/- Total 75/-

The above posts are pensionable and governed by the Municipal Pension and Provident Fund Rules. The appointments will be on 2 years' contract in the first instance. Apply with full details, also age, nationality with copies of testimonials, if any Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1927. Those already in service should apply through their authorities under whom they are employed.

(Sd.) V. G. PRADHAN,
Administrative Officer,
School Board,
Karachi Municipality.

28653

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons for the post of REVENUE INSPECTOR in the Saudur State on a salary to begin with Rs. 30. Increments will depend on work turned out. He must know Canarese and must be energetic and of active habits for outdoor work. Persons experienced in Survey are preferable.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA AYER,
Dewan.

28654

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF B. HARDEOSINGH CITY MUNSIFF, AZAMGARH

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)
IN THE COURT OF THE CITY MUNSIFF AT AZAMGARH DISTRICT.

(SUIT NO. 625 OF 1926.)

Juddurai — Plaintiff.

(Versus.)

Ram Lakhan Rai — Defendant.

TO

BALLI RAI Son of Sunder Rai dwelling at No. Seori 15 Near Lalgreen P. O. Kolebari.

Where as the above plaintiff has instituted a suit against you through S. C. Court, Bombay City, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 6th day of June, 1927, at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st Febry. day of 1927.

28655

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Typists with speed of at least 30 words and upwards per minute for the Divisional and sub Divisional offices. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, and nationality before 17th June, 1927, J. R. COLABWALA, Executive Engineer Rohri Canal No. 1 Division SUKKUR.

A 28653

WANTED—Candidates for SOUND TELEGRAPH TRAINING to join the PURISON TELEGRAPH TRAINING COLLEGE, Ludhiana. Prospectus free.

A R284

WANTED.—Experienced B.A., with Science. Apply CHAIRMAN, The E. E. School, Amod (Broach).

B 28620

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R241

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

WANTED—Smart Energetic and efficient CANVASSER for every part of India to sell articles of Ludhiana Manufacture i.e., Hosiery Cloth, Silk and Banians, etc., etc. On monthly Salary of Rs. 100/- with Rs. 50/- as travelling expences or on commission. Really excellent chance for good workers. Stating previous experience apply for terms to THE DWARKA SWADESHI STORE, P. B. No. 5, LUDHIANA.

A R283

PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.

P

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 24 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/-. Postage and Packing extra.

F

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.

F R277

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

JUHU—FOR SALE—An ideal and extensive PLOT, facing the Sea, in the healthiest and most elevated part of Juhu, large sea frontage, good pucca road, convenient situation, good water, eminently suited for an Indian Prince in search of a site for a salubrious sea side Residence. Moderate price. Apply Box No. 1983 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

C R281

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR MISLAID—A Temporary Receipt in respect of 5 Shares Nos. 89521/89525 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. VITHAL VINAYAK LELE, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner. (Sd.) VITHAL VINAYAK LELE, Bombay, 7th July 1924.

PB R282

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved ineffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy—Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.

P R242

GIFT OF GOD.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.
FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

And all kinds of Skin diseases and Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Carbuncle, Cancers, Eczema, Gangrine, Seinus, etc., etc., under special diet.

50,000 Free Sample Packets for Leucoderma by V. P. P. for 6 As. to meet the cost of its transmission. I have arranged to distribute sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2, V. P. charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

Please Note.—It is not possible at all to expect any reply or Pamphlets unless the name and address are quite legibly written and one anna Postage stamp enclosed for the purpose.

You will never be ill, because, health depends upon (1) Free movement of the bowels and (2) good digestive power. I have experimented on thousands of patients the following medicines for last 40 years with remarkable result.

A Trial is Solicited.

"MAHABALI CHURNA."

Is a tonic laxative or mild form of purgative and is invaluable to those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Serofula, Blind, Piles, Asthma, Furred or coated tongue, Colic and gravel pains, Liver complaint, Kidney Diseases, Bronchitis, Dizziness and Blurred sight, Headache, Bilious disorders, Fever and many other diseases.

The only way of keeping good health is to keep the bowels clear, hence this "Mahabali Churna" is a bosom friend to all. If it is used when using other medicines it hastens their efficacy.

Price Re. 1 per phial. Postage extra.

"MAHABALI RASAYANA."

Or the great Indigenous Appetiser. It is particularly suited for those suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, (acute and chronic). Acidity, Diarrhoea, Gastritis and all diseases of the kindred nature.

It is very suitable for those who have sedentary habits and have to be engaged in gait after a meal.

Price Re. 1 per phial. Postage extra.

All other Disease can be treated by Correspondence.

PANDIT KRIPARAM
(Specialist in Leprosy).
8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, HOWRAH.

10886

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SILKS—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6 Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD., Benares.

T R229

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CHARCOAL LYING AT KHADUK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 727 of 1927 (Haji Ahmed vs. Bibibai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khaduk.

One lot of charcoal lying there.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SHIP OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR VESSEL "HOWARD," LYING AFLOAT AT COCHIN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geo. Brunton & Son, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms the following:—

M. V. "Howard" Length 185 feet—Breadth 30 feet—Depth 16"-9" Flush Deck, Displacement at 12 feet, 1385 tons with her tackle, apparel and Twin. Screw semi-Diesel "Beardmore" Crude Oil Engines 160 B. H. P. each.

It is built of solid teak, Steel bolts coated with Composition Copper Sheathed to L.W.L., Speed 7 knots, Capacity 4368 gallons of crude oil and 6700 gallons of Fresh Water.

The Vessel can be seen lying afloat at Cochin with Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Son, Engineers and Shipbuilders at that Port.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERT, WIMBRIDGE & DEVJEE CANJEE, RICHLY CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ONE BILLIARD TABLE BY ROBERT, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, ETC., AT "HAMILTON HOUSE" LABURNUM ROAD, NEW GAMDEVI, ON SUNDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned time and place, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by John Robert, Wimbridge and Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass, crockery and platedware, automatic dining table for 12 persons by Dewjee Canjee arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, and dumbwaiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, hall, silver and corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, terracota figures, cabinet phonograph with records, single and double fancy wooden bedsteads with mattresses, handsome mirror and panel single and double door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, shaving stand, dressing chest of drawers, woollen pile carpets, writing table, revolving chair, hat-stand, easy chairs, ice box, Singer sewing machine, gas stove, meatsafe, store cupboard, etc., the property of A. Comberleigier, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGARI MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Mahomed and another the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Deed of Mortgage dated 19th December 1924 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th June, 1927, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land situate on the East side of the Ghogari Moholla together with the dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 876 New No. 8040 Old Survey No. 8040 New Survey No. 951 and Cadestral Survey No. 3443 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6214 and Street No. 151 to 159.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

First National Pictures
Present

7 Reels

HIS FUNNIEST AND BEST
Pathe Super Gazette

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m

PATHE CNEMA
Royal Opera House.

This Week DO SEE
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'s PICTURE
THE GUARDING ANGEL
Really Worth Seeing
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoredas)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the client's the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after mid night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot Tel. Inf Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
675, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add "COMEALONG."
Tel. No. 22677, 22644

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 4

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2d. per cwt In June and July/Aug/Sept Shipment and of about a Pence in Octo/Nov/Dec Shipment prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar: —
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/10 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 15/15 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/4 per Cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Shipment June Sh. 15/9 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 3.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment, Sellers, June-July	55|9
Rozario, Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56|3
Wheat, Australian, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56|9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	56|6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta, June, per ewt.	15|9
July-Sept., per ewt.	15|7-1|2
Oct.-Dec., per ewt.	15|9
C. and F. Bombay, July-Sept., per ewt.	15|9-1|4
C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept.	15|10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£9-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Quoted, June-July	£18-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Offered, June-July	£20-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., Paid, delivery, June-Aug.	33|7-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt., Value, delivery. Sept-Dec.	34|3

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 4.

T.T. Berlin on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	27.71
T.T. Milan on London	88.30
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.97

The London markets are closed to-day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, June 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

LINSEED.

London, June 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, June-July	£18,13-9
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, July-August	£18-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment, Hull, Paid, July-Aug.	£16-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment, Offered, June-July	£19-7-6

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombaby, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Latest Prices.
1. Anglo Java	0 7 4½
2. Anglo Malay	1 11 9
3. Bahlias	2 11 3
4. Burma Rubber	1 8 9
5. Chersonese	0 3 7½
6. Cicely	0 8 6
7. East Java	2 6 3
8. Java Investment	2 11 0
9. Kuala Reman	0 6 0
10. Kwaloe	0 3 0
11. Merbau	0 3 0
12. Mergui Crown	0 5 7½
13. Mooplyl Valley	2 0 0
14. Pegoh	2 11 3
15. Rim Malacca	0 5 0
16. Sialang	2 16 3
17. Tandjong	3 5 0
18. United Serdang	0 7 1½
19. United Temiang	0 4 1½
20. United Patanis	1 9 0
21. Devon Estates	1 0 6
22. Highlands & Lowlands	2 16 3
23. East Asiatic	0 4 1½
24. Travancore Rubber Co.	2 16 3
25. Malacca Rubber Plantations	3 11 3

Stock of rubber in London—67,054 tons.
Increase on week 386 "

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay June 4.

Yesterday London silver Market closed dull. China bought. India Sold. No sufficient silver in the market hence rise market not strong at 26 1/4d for spot and 26 3/16d. for forward. Shanghai Exchange was quiet. The local market opened steady but prices declined on heavy liquidation believed to be on Calcutta bull account. The undertone is weak and chances favour gradual decline.

Bar Silver Spot	59 15 0
Jaishta	60 0 0
Ashadh	60 0 0
Double options Premium:—	
Jaishta	0 12 0
Ashadh	1 6 0

GOLD.

Bombay, June 4.

The market continues quiet with a small off-take.

Bar Gold Spot	21 8 9
Jaishta	21 8 9
Ashadh	21 9 0
Double options Premium:—	
Jaishta	0 0 9
Ashadh	0 1 6
National Bank Bar	21 11 9
Sovereigns Ready	13 10 0
Sovereigns Forward	13 9 0
Chartered Bank Bar	21 11 0
Central Bank Bar	21 10 6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 19/32.
London Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 87.56.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/4.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 4.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 Month 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 4

The market to-day opened for the Government Securities at about previous close i.e. Rs. 77/15 for 3 1/2 per cent paper. The market ruled for the most part steady. Towards the close a prominent local Bank sold which caused easier feelings with a decline in values of about 2 annas. Later on a big block of 3 1/2 per cent was taken up a prominent dealer and prices wully recovered to the opening level. The undertone of the market continues uncertain. Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/14.
5-1/2 per cent **War Bonds (Tax Free) due** 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
FORWARD RATES.—15th June Delivery 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/14 1945-55 Rs. 107 1/5.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 3.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	5,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	74,000
Total Cotton, Imports	40,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,554,000
Actual Week's Sales	51,950

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, June 4.

Following easier London quotations for Linseed, the local market ruled rather quiet and closed for September delivery at Rs. 11/12/0. The Wheat market ruled rather quiet but steady and closed at Rs. 8/2/0.

Linseed Red Bold				10	12	0
Linseed Red Small				10	7	0
Linseed Indore				10	13	0
Rapeseed Cawnpore Red				11	0	0
Rapseed Yellow Cawnpore				12	0	0
Rapeseed Red Katni				11	12	0
Poppyseed				17	10	0
Mustard Khandesh	50	0	0 to 80	0	0	
Tawar	55	0	0 to 62	0	0	
Castorseed Ready	48	0	0 to 50	0	0	
Groundnuts	64	0	0 to 65	0	0	
Teelseel black	70	0	0 to 75	0	0	
Wheat Khandwa	65	0	0 to 80	0	0	
Wheat Yellow	58	0	0 to 65	0	0	
Wheat Sarbati	54	0	0 to 56	0	0	
Wheat Katha	54	0	0 to 58	0	0	
Bajree	44	0	0 to 50	0	0	
Joowar	40	0	0 to 41	0	9	
Gram	42	0	0 to 48	0	0	
Masur Dal	53	0	0 to 54	0	0	
Mug Dal	52	0	0 to 65	0	0	

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle".
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), June 4

Wheat Har		4 11	6
Wheat Bhadan		5 0	0
Wheat Asuj		5 1	0
Gram Jeth		3 12	9
Gram Har		3 14	0
Gram Asuj		4 3	3
Barley Jeth		3 6	3
Barley Asuj		3 12	0
Rapeseed Bhadan		8 2	0
Cottonseeds Bhadan		4 4	6
READY.			
Wheat	4 8 0 to 5	1	0
Gram	3 13 0 to 3	15	0
Barley		3 6	6
Rapeseeds	7 14 0 to 8	6	0
Cottonseeds			
Market Arrival.—			
Wheat		5,000	mds.
Gram		2,500	mds.
Barley		200	mds.
Rapeseeds		100	mds.
Market Condition.—Steady.			

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 4.

	To-day's Price.
July	16.50
October	16.86
December	17.11
January	17.16
March	17.35
Middling Spot	16.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 4.

July	16.50
October	16.80
Middling Spot	16.26

The Liverpool Cotton market remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 3.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.68
October	17.06
January	17.35
New York, Noon Call.	
July	16.71
October	17.09
January	17.37

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

Scinde, Good	7.45 plus .10
„ Fully Good	7.65 plus .10
„ Fine	7.85 plus .10
Bengal, Good	7.45 plus .10
„ Fully Good	7.65 plus .10
„ Fine	7.85 plus .10
Oomra, Good	7.85 plus .10
„ Fully Good	8.10 plus .10
„ Fine	8.35 plus .10
Broach, Good	7.85 plus .10
„ Fully Good	8.15 plus .10
„ Fine	8.45 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

June	16.45—.06
July	16.45—.06
August	16.47—.06
September	16.53—.06
October	16.52—.06
November	16.62—.08
December	16.75—.08
January	16.57—.07
February	16.57—.07
March	16.51—.07
April	16.51—.07
May	16.51—.07
June	16.51—.07
Sakellaridis, F. G.F., Spot	17.00 plus .25

SALES.

Liverpool, June 3.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

June	8.90—.06
July	8.97—.05
August	9.00—.05
September	9.06—.05
October	9.11—.05
November	9.12—.05
December	9.15—.06
January	9.18—.05
February	9.19—.05
March	9.24—.05
April	9.24—.06
May	9.27—.05
June	9.27—.05
Middling Spot	9.23 plus .12

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Americans.—Drought unbroken—Natural Reaction—N. Y. Futures 17 to 20 Lower. N. Orleans closed.

Local.—Japanese buying.—Later jobbers bought closed steady.

Private cables and Reports.

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic information.

2nd June.—N. Y. July Highest 16.82 lowest 16.60

3rd June N. Y. July Highest 16.82 lowest 16.50

Liverpool.—9-25 p.m.—Light rains Eastern belt.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable:—

Market eased on less demand, later partially recovered on short covering.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: The Home markets are easier and given favourable weather we look for a furthe; decline. We however, are strongly against the "short" side and prefer waiting with a view to buying in easy markets.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under following dates as under:—

2nd inst.:—"Drought unbroken in large area. Tone of market good."

3rd inst.:—"News unchanged. Natural reaction."

AMERICANS.

The New York future market ruled steady at a rise of 6 points on report of no precipitation in the droughty areas. The market presented an overbought condition and there was little inclination to buy at this enhanced level. Seeing no support forthcoming, bulls began to unload in a quiet market and values gave way some 28 points from the highest touched during the early part of the day. Towards the close there was some recovery and the market closed 17 to 20 points lower. Spot Cotton ruled quiet at a decline of 15 points to 16.85c.

The New Orleans market was closed on the 3rd inst.

The Liverpool market opened 1 point lower but closed easy on some profit taking by local operators. The close was easier by 5 to 6 points and ready Cotton prices improved by 12 points to 9.23d. per lb. Spot sales were 7,000 Bales.

Looking to the general situation of the market, no fresh development has taken place. Crop reports continue mixed as some rain is reported in Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma. In some parts of Texas where drought is doing damage of believed to be in a deplorable condition. However fair progress is reported in other parts of the cotton belt. The statistical situation continues strong with large export and heavy mill takings with fairly big Spot sales especially at this time of the year and after recent rise. Opionions are rather divided at this level as one section believes that after a rise of about 6 cents per lb. during the last few months, there is room for a natural healthy reaction. The other section is counting upon deplorable conditions of the crop and believe in materially higher prices in the long run. Any how it appears that in the absence of any fresh adverse news, bulls are not inclined to increase their long interest. On the other hand some weak holders are unloading with a view to replace their purchases at lower levels.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 4.

In sympathy with a fall of 17 to 20 points in New York futures, the local market opened weak for Broach July August delivery at Rs. 334/8 and declined to Rs. 333/12 on scattered liquidation. At the decline Japanese firm bought and prices close of the Marwari Bazar session prices advanced to Rs. 336/8. Forwrd the ruled easy on jobbers selling. The close was quiet at 4 P. M. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	334/8	336/8	333/12	335/8
Apl/May	335	337/8	334/12	336/12
Oomra				
July	323	325	323	324/12
Dec/Jan	320	321/8	320	321
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	287	288	287	287/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 4.

Liverpool market was closed to-day. The Sewri market ruled rather steady with freer buyings by local jobbers. Commission houses were rather indifferent and were doing practically very little.

Closing quotations were posted as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	336	337	336	337
Apl/May	337/4	339	337/4	339
Oomra				
July	325	325/8	325	325/8
Dec/Jan	322	322/8	322	322/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	288	289	288	289

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 4.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
June	219.50—2.70
Sept.	226.60—2.90
Dec	228.10—2.00

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4

			Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	307/10
„	Fine	„	303/15
„	F.G.	„	298/300
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	300/3
„	F.G	„	297/98
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	338/40
Nagpur		„	338/40
Yeotmal		„	335
Arvi		„	333/35
mraoti		„	330
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	328/30
Mulkapur	„	„	325-27
Khandesh	„	„	325
Muthia	Fine	„	320/22
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	330/32
Purna	Average	„	325-27
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	325
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	335-37
Burwah Sanavad			325
Broach	Fine M.G.,	342-43 Jly	Aug.+6/7
	F.G.,		335-37
Westerns Good MG 332/33			
Cambodia Fine M G 375/80			
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G			340/45
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/45			
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 4

100	N. Rajaram	Sanabad	331
360	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	325
200	Do.	Broach	342
100	Narshi Nagshi	Bijapur	325
100	Vardhman Bros.	Bijapur	327
200	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Khurja	292
100	Japan T. & Co.	Bagalkot	330
100	Do.	Dhulia	290
100	Do.	Berar	330
100	Do.	Bengal	310
100	Do.	Nasirbad	310
100	Patel & Co.	Bagalkot	327
100	Ozoburin	Nagar	320
300	Ralli Bros.	Broach	341
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Bengal	305
100	Elphistone Mill	Sindh American old	319

COFFEE.

New York, June 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	15-5/8

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 4

In full-pressed Bales. 2—6—27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	117	3,11,040	2,88,882
Central India	175	2,82,772	3,61,544
Barsi and Nagar		1,99,964	2,11,775
Hyderabad-Gaorani	8	67,355	73,248
Berar	619	5,58,171	469336
Central Provinces	19	2,26,593	2,41,926
Total Oomras	938	16,38,895	16,45,711
Dholera	708	1,59,607	2,53,647
N.W. Provinces		56,595	1,28,357
Rajputana	301	49,993	100,060
Sind-Punjab	63	1,14,049	285,789
Broach	774	2,31,131	3,10,976
Coompta & Dharwar	270	160,214	1,03214
Westerns-Northerns	383	47018	67,955
Cocoanada		403	1991
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	328	18,795	30,603
Persian	51	4029	3,851
American		2,36584	17257
Egyptian and African	2265	68,863	61,025
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252		3,147
Total	6,081	27,25,428	30,14,581

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 26th May.

In full pressed Bales. 2—6—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	2480	3,05,154	4,68,375
Japan & China	6873	12,41,509	14,93,113
Coast Ports	61	17,959	21,660
Up-country by Rail		97,466	93,030
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		43,605	2,898
Total	9,414	17,05,693	20,79,076

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 4.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd. inst.

Wheat	34,787	cwts.
Linseed	11,850	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	215	„
Gingellyseeds	243	„
Poppyseed	228	„
Groundnuts	1,401	„
Castorseed	2,476	„
Rice	1,535	„
Myrabolloms	2,006	„
Cottonseed	3,798	„
Gram	6,461	„
Joowar	693	„
Barley	9	„
Bajree	965	„
Coal	384	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIQUIDATION AT THE RISE.

Bombay, June 4.

The Stock Exchange opened steady with prices showing small changes compared with previous close. At the opening, Bombay Dyeing was quoted 953/12, Century 450. Fazal 975, Pearl 636/4, Crescent 243/12, Nagpur 545, Alcock 317/8, Bombay Burmah trading 670, Tata Hydros 1080 exd. Tramways 142/8, Indian Cement 218/12, Tata Ordinary 60/8 and Defferds at Rs. 202/8. At the opening some shorts were covering in view of the of the expectation of the Tariff Board Report on the 7th inst and the market presented a steady tone. At the advance there was some liquidation by bulls and prices gave way. The feeling is rather uncertain as higher levels attract realizing and low ones induce shorts to cover The immediate course of the market largely depends upon the report, but reduction in the bank rate to 6 per cent gives a hopeful view. However there is absence of any impressive buying and the market dules flat with expectations of lower levels. Under such circumstances it will be found advisable to follow the market continuously.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1490	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	373	12
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	28	14
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	217	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	180	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	620	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	213	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1082	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	560	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	545	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	312	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	660	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	193	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	195	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	60	
Thacker	50	.	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter	4		5	8
New India	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	2150	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 4.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 4.

Silver.—Business small.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

To-day's Rate. Per Ccent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 4.

	Per Cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5

Vulcan	10	0	8	0	5
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		425	
Apollo	50	..		7	1 2
Assur Virjee	100	..		2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30		210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15		35	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5	p.c.	9	6 4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		946	4
Bombay Industrial	108			5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..		70	
Bradbury	250	nil		315	
Broach Fine Counts	50	..		75	
Century	100	10y		415	
Central India O.	100	16		540	
Central India P.	500	5	p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..		57	8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65		157	8
Crescent	100	4		241	4
Curimbhoy	250	..		280	
David	500	..		290	
Duria	100	..		170	
Kawn	250	55		710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..		1-	3
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil		307	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil		146	4
Elphinstone O.	700	..		26	
Emperor Edward	500	..		142	4
Fazulbhoy	100	25		465	
Finlay	1,000	..		157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..		125	
Gokak	100	5		137	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125		1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..		248	12
ndian Manufacturing	1,000	751		1150	
ndore-Malwa United	100	10		393	12
Jamashed O.	250	..		70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..		120	
Kilachand	25	..		3	6
Kohinoor		500		1250	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150		6350	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..		30	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..		142	8
Madras United	250	15		315	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30		1830	
Mathradas	100	..		80	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..		97	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..		2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..		128	12
Mysore	53	4		130	
New City of Bombay	100	10		165	
New Great Eastern	300	nil		343	12
Osmanabhai (100)	75	..		60	
Pearl	250	8		627	8
Poenix	100	10		427	8
Premier	100	..		13	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..		14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..		630	
Sholapur	1,000	200		8675	
Simplex	100	..		195	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..		33	8
Standard	500			1625	
Swadeshi	500			536	4
Swan	00	..		165	
Tata Mill O.	5			102	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90			2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35		600	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y		975	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.					
Ahmedabad				425	
Bombay Cotton				350	
Bombay Dyeing	955	955	945	946	4
Century	446	4	447	8	445 4
Central India				540	
Colaba Land				157	8
Crescent				240	
Edward Sassoon				147	8
Fazulbhoy	971	4	975	963	12 965
Finlays				157	8
Globe				46	4
Gokak				138	1
Indian Bleaching				255	
Indore Malwa				398	12
Kohinoor				1250	
Madhowjee				143	12
Mathuradas				80	
Meyer Sassoon				97	8
Mysore				130	
New at				343	12
Pearl				627	8
Pabany				307	8
Phoenix				427	8
Simplex				195	
Swadeshi				536	4
Swan Mills				165	
Tata Mills				265	
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				77	14
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				107	14 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TUESDAY, June 7.

Public Meeting to bid farewell to Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Opening ceremony of the Fellowship School at the hand of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Chowpatty Sea Face, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the Fellowship School, a co-educational institution will be performed by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., on Tuesday the 7th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.), Chowpatty Sea Face. The school will begin work from the 10th instant.

A PUBLIC HARIKIRTAN.

"Shree Moula Buva Jathodekar Patil, the well-known expounder of Vedanta Philosophy, will perform a Harikirtan to-day (Monday), the 6th inst. at 9 p.m. (S.T.), at Khoja Street, Null Bazar, Bombay."

"COW KILLING AND MUSIC."

Under auspices of the Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.), at Gowli Mohalla Memonwarda Road, when Professor Fazlurrehman B.A., will speak on "Cow Killing and Music."

G.I.P. RLY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

A Monthly General meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Monday) 6th of June at Matunga in Jivaraj Neney's Wadi, Matunga at 5.30 p.m. All those who are interested in the labour movement are requested to attend.

PATHE CINEMA

And now everybody ought to be satisfied. For some time motion picture producers have been telling us that the comedy is the thing that the screen was made for laughter, and so on, and so on. Johnny Hines has kept the promise for all of them. His new first National Picture, "The Brown Derby," which opened at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, will take its place among the funniest pictures of the year or this writer will push a peanut from one end of town to the other with his nose. We are very grateful to Johnny—we ought to be. He has selected his best comedy vehicle to date in "The Brown Derby". He has provided the most hilarious situations we have seen in many a day, and he has not stinted himself as some screen comedians do, but has surrounded himself with a splendid cast of players who assist in putting over the uproarious moments with a bang.

SRI VANI VILASA SABHA

The members of the Vani Vilasa Sabha put on boards Bhama Vijayam, the famous Puranic story on Sunday evening, before a crowded house at Damodar Thackersey Hall. The amateurs were in form and the performance was a thorough success. The characterisation of Satyabhama was superb and the graceful feminine touches of the actor were original and well conceived. Krishna, the hero of the play was well portrayed and the actor drew encores from the House by his fine display of music. Narada, the man behind the scene of the whole story was excellently done. When a woman meets her rival, sparks fly in the scene, and the love quarrel between Rukmani and Satyabhama was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The role of Krishna mediating between the rivals was a sight which even hen-pecked husbands would not envy. The South Indian amateurs have copied much from the Bombay stage and the scene of the watchman and his frolics was a master stroke. Much of the success of the performance was due to the fine combination of the minor characters.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

MONSOON BEGINS ALMOST UNIVERSALLY

TELEGRAPHIC DISLOCATION.

SIMLA, June 5.

The Bay storm entered inland, near Saugor Island yesterday evening. It now lies over Chota Nagpur, and is probably moving westwards. The monsoon is strong along the Malabar Coast, and has extended northwards into the Bombay Deccan. The weather remains disturbed over the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Mysore, with a few falls in Bihar and South-east Madras.

Chief Amounts Are: Victoria Point 3/4, Tavoy 3, Moulmin 3/4, Rangoon 3, Bassein and Kyaukpyu 1 1/2, Akyab 3/4, Dibrugarh 3, Sibsagar 1 1/2, Shillong, Darjeeling, Jessore, Calcutta and Burdwan one, Mymensingh 3/4, Balasore one, Nava Dunka 1/4, Bijapur 1/2, Mercara 3/4, Mangalore 1 1/2, Calicut 5, Cochin 3, and Salem one.

Forecast: Extension up the Gangetic Plain.—A.P.

MONSOON BREAKS IN CALCUTTA.

SEVERE CYCLONE PRECEDES DOWNPOUR OF RAIN

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The appearance of monsoon in Calcutta was marked by a servere cyclone yesterday evening. Although rain, coming as it did, after days of sheltering heat, was welcomed by people in the morning, weather conditions in the afternoon and specially in the evening of yesterday, caused much inconvenience to thousands of people and gave rise to anxiety. Light showers yesterday morning were followed by a brief spell of sunshine. But the sky was soon overcast with dark clouds, which rolled across with amazing rapidity and at intervals burst into rains, accompanied by fitful gusts of winds. Towards the afternoon, weather took a distinct turn for the worse and office clerks leaving for their homes after Saturday's work, were uncomfortably caught in the rain which came down in sheets. Weather conditions also damped the hearts of foot-ball enthusiasts. Although three league matches were played, very few people visited the grounds.

Considerable anxiety was felt in shipping circles when the cyclone was at its worst. Special precautions were taken by the Postal authorities.

According to official information, the centre of storm at 12 noon was about 56 miles from Sagar Islands; but at 3 o'clock it came to with in 30 miles of that place. The storm was rough in the Bay and the monsoonish conditions prevailed all over Bengal, specially in Nokhali, Sandwip, Naryanaganj, Bariasal and Goalundo Danger signals were hoisted in Calcutta, Budge Budge and Diamond Harbour. Cautionary signals were hoisted in many minor points.

Further enquiries made at the Meteorological Office show that the storm continues moving northwards, weakening rapidly when it passed overlands. The centre is now just west of Calcutta. The weather is cyclonic and the telegraph line upto Khargpur has been affected, so that Madras telegrams are likely to be subjected to serious delay. The total amount of rainfall recorded is .90 inches—A.P.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE

INDIAN CHAMBER PLEADS FOR INDIAN CLAIMS

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In view of adverse criticism appearing in certain quarters, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a further communication to the Government of Bengal submit that Indians cannot reasonably be expected to seek admission to the Bengal Pilot Service on equal terms with Europeans when facilities and opportunities for gaining the required qualifications are being deliberately held back from Indians so as to create a permanent bar to their admission to that service and to sea career generally.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Under these difficulties, they suggest that the same exemption from previous sea service which was extended to all European candidates to the Bengal Pilot Service during the war be extended to Indians with a view to secure for Indians admission against a powerful ring of non-Indian interests determined to shut Indians out from such highly lucrative service. The Chamber point out that the allegation that no insurance company would insure ships manned by such Indian pilots without previous sea experience, is untenable. They maintain that Europeans were recruited in the service during the war without any previous sea experience and they continue to hold their jobs without any objection being raised against them either by the insurance companies or the shipowners.

Concluding their representation, the Indian Chamber of Commerce insist that equal opportunities should be given to Indians and that they should be allowed to enter the Bengal Pilot's Service without unfavourable objections being trotted against them merely with a view to keep them out in the interest of non-Indian interests.—Free Press.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Calcutta, notifies that owing to serious interruption caused by storm, telegrams to and from Madras, Bombay and Northern India are liable to heavy delay.—A.P.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ROBBED

LOSES RS 500 AT SIRDAR GRIHA

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the General Secretary of the Congress is reported to have been robbed a sum of Rs. 500 on Saturday morning at Sardar Griha where he was staying. It is stated that he placed his purse under his pillow and when he returned from the bathroom he found his purse missing.

The matter was reported to the Police.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, June 3.

Legislative Department:—Sir George Rainey and Mr H A Sams have resigned from the Council of State. Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha having died the Patna cum Shahabad non-Mahomedan constituency of the Legislative Assembly has been asked to elect a member.

Home Department:—Mr. J. Crerar's appointment in the Home Department on special duty has been gazetted. Justice Skeap of Lahore High Court becomes President of the Tribunal under the Sikh Gurudwara Act vice Justice Coldstream, resigned. Amendments to rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ are published.

Foreign and Political Department.—Major J. C More, of the Indian Army officiating in the Political Department is granted six months' leave. Major Parsons of this department is granted five months' leave and Mr J G Acheson officiates as Deputy Secretary.

Finance Department.—Major J C I Wood, Personal Assistant to the Master, Security Printing, India, is granted three months' leave. Mr. King, Currency Officer Bombay is promoted to second class of the general list of Indian Audit and Accounts Service. The Central Board of Revenue has published revised rules regulating the clearance and discharge of salt at the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong.

Education Department.—The following have been nominated to the Indian Central Cotton Committee: by the Nizam's Government: Mr Collins Director General of Industries and Commerce; by the Central Provinces Government: Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande Mr. N. P. Kolhe and Rao Bahadur K. J. Deshmukh; by the Gwalior Durbar, Mr. H. H. Pandya, Mr. I. Rahim officiates as Under Secretary in the Education Department from 1st June.

Railway Department.—Mr R N Kaul, Traffic Inspector, N W Railway officiates as officer in the local Traffic Service of the same railway. Mr. Ingoldby officiates as Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, G.I.P. Railway vice L. N. Flatt, transferred to E.I. Railway.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(For the 4th June 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, 4th June, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab: Skies are moderately clouded over the southwest of the province and clear or lightly clouded generally elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province and the minimum in the central parts. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 117deg.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the western districts. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual except in the extreme east of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 deg. at Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature was generally above normal in the latter area. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 117 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and South Gujarat and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is almost normal. Day temperature was higher than usual in Central India West and north Gujarat; night temperature did not differ much from the normal. Deesa recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 111 deg.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north and east of the area. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the northern and central districts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 114 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.14 in. of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the extreme south of the area; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 92.6 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the lowest 79.5 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.70 in. of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was above normal in the north of the division; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere. The highest temperature in chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 4.15 in. at Mangalore, 5.75 in. at Calicut, 1.51 in. at Cochin, 1.71 in. at Trivandrum, 0.36 in. at Coimbatore and 0.17 in. at Madras. Colombo reports a fall of 1.04 in.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable northwards in the Konkan.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 4,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 12 hrs. 53 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.) the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused widespread and heavy rainfall from Trivandrum to Karwar. Rain has also fallen locally in South-east Madras and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan. The

MADRAS SWARAJISTS CRITICISED

MR SHANMUGAM CHETTYS' LECTURE

Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty M.L.A., spoke on the "Present Political Situation" at a public meeting held at Dadar under the auspicies of the "G" Ward Congress Committee on Saturday, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding. Speaking about the Hindu-Muslim problem he said, religion was not the real cause of the trouble; it was merely an excuse for keeping up the trouble by interested persons. The political cause was somewhat real and substantial. The fact that communal tension became a serious problem after 1920, i.e., the inauguration of the Reforms which naturally made the minority anxious to safeguard its interests, lent colour to the assumption that the political cause was certainly deeper and more accountable for the communal troubles. But it was the economic cause that was the strongest factor in the rivalry between the two communities.

As an antidote to the political cause of the trouble joint electorates has been put forward as a possible solution. Since the Congress had accepted this principle which was, however, not free from practical difficulties, they should realise that a great step had been taken towards the establishment of cordial relations between the two communities.

Referring to Swaraj Party in the Madras Council Mr. Chetty said that the party had violated both in principle and practice the Gauhati resolutions which called upon Congress members of the Assembly to vote down the Ministers' salaries. In his opinion the action of the Madras Congress Party could not be justified under any circumstance whatever.

The Swarajists had sought to justify their policy stating that the circumstances demanded it. The argument that the leader of the Justice Party had not given any undertaking to the effect that he would not accept office if the Swarajists refused it, was, if his opinion, quite flimsy and untenable. The Justiciites had pledged to work the dyarchy, and the Congress mandate was directly against it, and it was ridiculous to advance that argument.

PREFERS TO BE JUSTICITE.

Being accused, at this stage by one among the audience of being a Justicite Mr. Chetty declared "I would rather be a Justicite than be a Congressman under the present circumstances."

As regards the Working Committee resolution Mr. Chetty stated that the Working Committee was in the wrong. The matter having been brought before the A.I.C.C. which was a superior body, the Working Committee had no jurisdiction to deal with the subject in a manner that went against the decision of the superior body. What the Working Committee should have done was to make the report and submit it to the A.I.C.C. and not prejudge the issue that the Congress Party in the Madras Council was right.

Referring to the appeal of the Congress President to drop the controversy, Mr. Chetty said that if at all the controversy was to be stopped it was to be stopped by the President himself. He should call a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. and undo the wrong the Working Committee has done.

Mr. Horniman criticised the action of the Working Committee and referring to Pandit Motilal's resolution for the formation of a constitution defining Swaraj as the aim of the Indian National Congress, he observed, he had his own doubts and misgivings about the resolution. The *bona fides* of the people, instrumental for bringing in this resolution were now open to question, and it seemed suspicious that the expectations of the Royal Commission had prompted it.

The affairs of the Congress should not be manipulated and twisted by an oligarchy sitting in the Working Committee. The specious appeal for unity by the President of the Congress would not silence any one and the controversy was going to be carried on as hotly as ever.

BARODA STATE CONFERENCE

The sixth sessions of the above Conference will be held at Petlad on 10th and 11th instant under the presidentship of Rajya Ratna Seth Maganbhai Purshottam Haribhakti the Nagar Seth of Baroda. A magnificent pandal is being erected under the shade of a great bunyan tree, the famous Jatra's vad, lodging, boarding and other arrangements are nearly complete.

An order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting processions of workers of Massey and Co. and P. W. D. workshops, Madras was condemned as being unwarranted by the situation at a big meeting of labourers held on Saturdy evening at Robinson Park.—Free Press.

RAILWAY WORKERS' QUARTERS AT KALYAN.

HOW THE POOR LIVE AND DIE.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA.)

I took advantage of the Empire Day holiday to go to Kalyan for Labour organisation with my able colleague, Mr. Venkatrao Parsharam Rele, and moving round the Labour area was able to interest myself closely in the housing of the poor railway workers in Kalyan. Far away, where the eternal smoke of the loud-sounding engine rolls its volumes of dark stuff, where there is no shade of trees nor anything like lanes or streets to protect the residents against the inclemencies of both sun and rain, where the ground is perennially scattered over with hot burning coal and emits a glaring heat to the bare feet of those who walk along the way there are serried rows of rude tin-sheds with a long drawn mosquito-abounding canal circling round them like the proverbial moat of the ancient baronial castle. Each shed termed a room is about 6' by 4' of a dark hovel with a front of a similar size which has the peculiar arrangements of being entirely open probably an engineering ingenuity for the purpose of supplying the inmates with air, light, and even with rain water during monsoon. I found the tin roof so warm that I could only touch it to be singed. Finding a poor, ragged ill-clad child with a dry-mango stone in her hand sitting at the door I halted there being a lover of children myself and asked an ill-clad sweating woman inside with a broom in her hand if I could go in and inspect the house. She welcomed me and to my great surprise I found the inner section of the quarter was so dark that nothing could be seen there if anything there was worth seeing, there being absolutely no furniture at all. As for chattel there were an old broken stool and a worn-out old pot containing hard pulse which was being boiled for the hungry family of three. "Where is your husband?" I asked. "He has gone on work on the lines" was the reply. "Is he a beggari?" I questioned. "Yes" the woman answered. "What is his pay?" "Rs. 20 per month and 3 months to fill!"

"Do you like to live here?" said I. "How can we live under this roasting shed"? questioned the woman and continued "During monsoon all water rushes in through the hollow part of the roofing and we suffer continuously from fever."

I found that the woman was pregnant and so asked her how many children she had. She remarked that she had two but one died last year during summer on account of the oppressive heat of the roofing for the child had no rest day and night and tears burst forth in her eyes.

With a heavy heart I went out. It is thus that the lives of the poor are being slowly ground under the oppressive conditions of human society under the iron laws of Labour devised by capitalism. Just as that young flower withered into nothingness, do not readers recognise that even full-grown manhood and womanhood also, that are the real productive means of the wealth of the land, are being gradually sapped away under the miserable conditions of housing and others with which now we are not unfamiliar?

INSURANCE OF BOMBAY MILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I send herewith a copy of a letter addressed to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. A. Geddis by Messrs. Partapgir Narsingirji and Co., the youngest Mill Agents in Bombay, and hope the Millowners' Association will seriously take up the suggestion and demand a further reduction in the rates.

I also trust that cotton Mill Agents, acting as Agents for Insurance Companies, will reserve to themselves the right of sharing their commission with mills assured.

An Insurance Company gives its agency to a Mill Agent chiefly in order to secure the business of the Mill or Mills under the Agent's control. Why then should it stop the Agent from sharing the commission with the Mill Company?

With regard to the correspondence appearing in your paper, it appears neither "Rambler" nor "Onlooker" have any first hand information as to the future plans of Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Geddis. I do not pretend to be any wiser. Whether these gentlemen will in future give their business to Indian Insurance Companies or not they alone can say. For the present they have rendered a distinct service to the mills; but for their agitation the Fire Insurance Association would not so readily have consented to make a reduction in rates.—Yours etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

BOMBAY, June 4.

Copy of letter dated 30-5-27 from Partapgir Narsingirji and Co., Bombay to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. A. Geddis:

Gentlemen,

With reference to your circular dated the 25th instant, we have considered the proposals passed at a General Meeting of the Fire Insurance Association, and feel that, while reducing the Agents' commission to 15 per cent. the Association should have made considerable reduction in the rates charged to the Mills.

We therefore suggest that you should bring pressure upon the Fire Insurance Association to reduce the rates for all cotton mills by about 25 per cent. rather than fight for high commissions and high discounts, which go in to the pockets of Agents and intermediaries to the detriment of the price of insurance to the Assured.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) OSMAN SOBANI,

For Partapgir Narsingirji and Co.

Agents,

The Pralhad Mills Ltd.,

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

S. S. "Sutton Hull," Capt. Jones from Hull.

S. S. "Arabia," Capt. Ferrara, from Genoa.

S. S. "Seijo Maru," Capt. Ukeda, from Kobe.

S. S. "Cape Ortegal," Capt. McMaster from Rangoon.

S. S. "Varela," Capt. Hulls from Busreh.

S. S. "Schonfels," Capt. Schwarz, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.

S. S. "Ockenfels," Capt. Kukhens for Hamburg.

S. S. "Kinfunezan Maru," Capt. Naito for Kobe.

S. S. "August Leonhardt," Capt. Ahlund for Karachi.

LOADING.

June 4.

Steamer "City of Derby," for Calcutta.

Steamer "Arabia," for Genoa.

Steamer "Schonfels," for Hamburg.

Steamer "Seijo Maru," for Kobe.

Steamer "Indo Maru," for Kobe.

S. S. "Sutton Hall":—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer "Sutton Hall," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Arabia":—The Ms. Italiana steamer "Arabia," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S. S. "Seijo Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Seijo Maru," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Cape Ortegal":The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Cape Ortegal," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varela," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Schonfels":—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer "Schonfels," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Ockenfels":—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer "Ockenfels," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. "Kifunezan Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Kifunezan Maru," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. "August Leonhardt":—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer "August Leonhardt," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

June 4.

IMPORTS.

S. S. "Genova Maru," From Osaka; Agents: N. Y. Kaisha; 12 cases shell buttons; 15 cases spun silk yarn; 20 cases pearl buttons. 202 bales cotton yarn; 196 cases cotton yarn; 180 bales cotton sheeting; 223 bales cotton shirting; 10 cases tin mirrors; 10 packages rice; 38 cases umbrella sticks; 10 cases cotton undershirts; 195 cases ylass bangles; 15 cases cotton hosiery drawers; 72 cases brass circles; 14 cases match labels; 23 packages match papers; 199 cases glassware; 10 cases red T. cloth; 22 cases umbrellaware; 11 cases celluloid toys; 11 cases bamboo ware; 27 cases enamelledware; 36 cases glass beads 10 cases E. G. bottles; 18 cases tin toys; 25 bales shirting; 71 cases cotton twill; 167 bales cotton drill; 44 cases cotton checks; 94 bales straw boards 265 casks coal pitch; 308 bales cotton shirting; 130 bales cotton yarn; 74 cases cotton yarn; 27 cases toys whistle; 10 cases glass tubes; 10 cases enamelled ware, 20 cases glass beads.

June 4.

EXPORTS.

S. S. "Elysia," from Marseilles:—111 casks goat skins Compagnie Francaise; 6 bales goat skins Compagnie Franchaise; 107 cwt. turmeric Pohumull Bros.

From Liverpool:—5,100 cwt. ground nut oil cakes N. V. Velmahomed; 5,850 cwt. linseed oil cakes N. V. Velmahomed; 9 bales goat hair E. Noorbhoy; 2 bales wool raw E. Noorbhoy; 10 bales cotton J. F. Campbell and Co.; 25 bales wool raw A. Shustary and Co.; 30 cwt. hardware Eastern Express Co.; 44 bales wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales wool raw D. Hassam and Co.; 15 packages wearing apparel Cox and King, Ld.; 75 bales wool raw Cox and King, Ld.; 1 case woollen piece goods suiting H. Adam and Co.; 78 bales wool raw Bombay Co., Ld.; 152 bales wool raw A. Salehmahomed and Co., 15 bales wool raw D. Kondanmall; 20 bales wool raw M. Mangal Chand; 11 bales wool raw R. Sonni; 50 bales cotton thread B. Kursondas and Co.; 6 bales wool raw G. Sobhagmal.

From Glasgow:—48 bales cotton grey yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.; 5,000 cwt. linseed D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales hemp C. Paraj and Co.; 2,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes J. Paramanand and Co.

S. S. "City of Windsor," For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton B. Cursondas and Co.; 100 bales goat hair K. Esmail; 4,000 cwt. linseed D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,000 cwt. poppyseed Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co., Ld.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 20th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
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6, Shukhadwalla Building,
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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1927.

PROTECTION OR PREFERENCE ?

Mr. Anandji Haridas, Vice-President of the Calcutta Indian Merchants' Chamber, has done well to raise a voice of protest against the manner in which the personnel of the Tariff Board is fixed and against the whole attitude of the Government towards the question of protecting Indian industries. The success of the policy of Protection in the case of steel industry, he said, has conclusively demonstrated the immense benefit that it can confer upon India only if it is adopted seriously and not half-heartedly as at present. Even as regards the steel industry, the protection to the Indian industry has largely been negatived by the surreptitious manner in which the principle of preference to British industry has been embodied in the legislation in open defiance of the wishes of the country. That the preference to British steel is only a thin end of the wedge is clear from the reported recommendations of the Cotton Tariff Board and the ominous silence which both Simla and Whitehall have adopted with regard to the Report of the Board. The Report was signed in January last and, despite the fact that time was the most important factor in this matter, the Government have allowed four months to pass without taking action on its recommendations. Now Lord Winterton has been gracious enough to inform us that the Report will be published to-morrow together with the recommendations of the Government of India.

The announcement means that Lancashire has at last succeeded in getting what it wants from the Government of India, in spite of the boasted fiscal autonomy which this country is supposed to enjoy. The mail papers contain sufficient evidence to prove that all the influence that the British competitors of Indian millowners can exercise has been brought to bear, through the Secretary of State, in the determination of the final recommendations of the Government of India—with the result that the net outcome, for the Indian textile industry, of the labours of the Special Tariff Board will the usual mockery of Indian needs and demands. Thus "The Hindu" quotes the following significant passages from a writer: "The Bombay millowners have asked for heavy additional tariff protection, and if this is granted, even to a limited extent, it will be necessary to accompany the issue of the report by legislative proposals to prevent forestalling. It is true that under section 71 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General can pass an Ordinance; but the provision is intended to be used only in an emergency, and does not empower the Governor-General in normal circumstances to make alterations in the revenue tariff law without consulting the Legislature." The meaning of these ominous words cannot be mistaken. It is that the recommendations of the Board are such as not only not to require special legislation but also that they are not far-reaching enough to give adequate relief to the Indian industry. The forecast of the recommendations of the Board published by "Capital" and the reported division of opinion between its European Chairman and his colleagues have, of course, prepared us for this anti-climax.

The Board was appointed as a result of the S.O.S. sent out by the mill-owners and it was announced that no time would be lost in securing the right guidance from it in order to render to the Indian mill industry the timely assistance it needed. Much valuable time was lost first by the Board itself in the preparation of its report and then by Government in considering it so that far from getting timely help, the Indian cotton industry is not likely to get any help worth the name. And all this because of the greed of Lancashire and the unholy desire to exploit India's need in order to force Imperial Preference on her. India has, therefore, to be prepared for the worst what time the cotton industry, as Mr. Haridas laments, is leading a precarious existence with its vitality seriously impaired. The Tariff Board's report and the recommendations of the Government of India will bring no succour to the cotton industry. They will only be a fresh challenge to India to press on with her struggle for freedom without which her industries will never get protection they need, especially against British rivals.

DELIBERATE UNTRUTHS ?

When Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's lips were sealed, it was possible for mighty officials to make any allegations about him or his fellow-victims without any fear of contradiction from the detenus. Thus Lord Winterton said some time ago that when Mr. Bose was confronted with the charges against him, he declined to reply. On another occasion the Home Member of the Government of India said that the detenus were made acquainted with the general scope of the evidence against them. Lord Winterton, again, sought to bamboozle the British public with the statement that the charges against detenus were "proved to the hilt". Now Mr. Bose is free and has lost no time in nailing to the counter all these wild statements. All the statements are questions of facts and we shall see if the officials will dare to prove Mr. Bose to be wrong. Indeed, in his communique to the Associated Press Mr. Bose practically throws out a challenge to the officials either to prove their statements or withdraw them. Till the officials do either, we can only accept Mr. Bose's conclusion that Lord Winterton is "either deliberately indulging in erroneous statements and half-truths or has been completely mis-informed by the men on the spot." Mr. Bose definitely states that when he was asked in the jail for a second time by a police officer whether he could reply to the charges against him, he gave a clear written reply. "I stated, this time in writing," says Mr. Bose in his communique, "that I reaffirmed my innocence. I then raised the question as to why I should have got into the bad books of the police. I proved or at least attempted to prove that my predicament was the result of personal malice against me on the part of a high police official." Yet Lord Winterton had the hardihood to say that when Mr. Bose was confronted with the charges against him, he declined to reply! "Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to deceive!" Lord Winterton, desperately trying to hide the cloven foot, can say nothing more plausible than that Mr. Bose "broke the law", "under the Indian Penal Code." Did the members of Parliament believe, were they expected to believe, that Mr. Bose was tried under the Indian Penal Code?

THE POSTMAN'S PLIGHT.

The postman in India is an extraordinary creature, said Mr. Jayakar presiding at the Bombay Postmen's Conference at Belgaum. And the most extraordinary thing about the postman is that he does not prefer being a brick-layer or a dock-labourer. Then he would earn more and not need to bother about the script of two or more languages, about furnishing security and about several other things that fall to his lot as postman. The postman is, in the words of a big postal official, "one of the most important factors in the Department and upon his energy and honesty much depends." Indeed, the postman has ever received high encomiums from the highest officials, generous recommendations and even generous assurances. The financial position of the State, however, has not permitted of his getting a living wage. Sometimes he came very near getting it. But, said Sir Bhupendranath Mitra in the Assembly, "unfortunately the connected scheme could not be fully worked out by the time when the budget had to be closed." The case of the higher postal officials is, of course, different. Mr. Jayakar pointed out that the highest postal official in India gets more than the corresponding official in England, whereas the common postman here does not get even one-fifth of the salary of the English postman. Our postmen know pretty well the reason why, but have yet to learn British methods of having grievances redressed. They will do well to grasp the full significance of Mr. Jayakar's advice to them and act up to it. The demands they have made err on the side of being too modest. If the leaders who owe something of their success to the toiling postmen would stand by them and actively help them, Sir Bhupendranath will not have occasion to say again that his whole scheme could not be fully worked out.

INDIA & DOMINION STATUS.

PREMIER'S NEW DECLARATION

(BY S. V. LALIT.)

Lord Sinha in my opinion, deserves sincere congratulations on at last securing an explicit declaration of policy from the Premier. On the auspicious occasion of the Empire Day, the Premier has clearly stated that the goal of British policy in India is to work towards "Dominion Status". Such a declaration from the present Prmier, as the head of the Conservative Party, and on the eve of the appointment of the Statutory Commission, is really welcome, and makes the position absolutely clear that the real problem of introducing responsible Government at Delhi, will now be seriously taken up, along with the still more difficult and complicated problem of uniting British Indian States, without detriment to either and on the basis of voluntary consent more or less on the lincs of the Germanic federation.

LORD SINHA'S PART.

No doubt events in China, as well as the present dramatic rupture with Soviet Russia, have chiefly contributed towards this consummation, but one need not hesitate on that account to acknowledge services contributing towards the realization of the national ideal, and to apportion credit, where credit is really due. Lord Sinha, as we all know has been persistantly endeavouring to secure such a declaration of policy. His Lordship made continuous efforts in this direction, while Deshbandhu Das was living, and after the sad demise of Deshbandhu, prepared to go to England, presumably with the same desire. I am not one of those who think that our Moderate friends have exhausted their resourceefulness, and have no further chance to play any important role in national politics. If they have been temporarily eclipsed in recent times, it is because of the inadequacy of the Montford Reforms and the fact has been duly noted, I hope, especially by Conservative statesmen. If a substantial advance towards Dominion Status is secured immediately with new opportunities of bringing our Indian States into the Federation scheme, opportunities of joint deliberations as also of joint effort, for common defence, to begin with and progressively ripening into full co-ordination in all nation building activities, coupled with an increasingly effective voice in influencing Britain's foreign policy, particularly making it more and more pro-Asiatic, instead of pro-American, such a complex situation, with homogeneous cabinets at Delhi and in the provinces, will again bring up our Moderate politicians to the top, as they naturally command larger administrative experience. Lord Sinha has been the first favourite of the gods temporal, has filled many a post with distinction, being the first and the only Indian Governor and Under Secretary of State, and, let me hope, will still rise further and whether the Conservatives or the Labour win the next election, become the Secretary of State for India in the British Cabinet.

The Premier has taken sufficient care to use a qualifying clause "in the fulness of time". The meaning is quite clear. Dominion Status will not be straightway conferred on India. A half-way house will be found. Experience will be gained as to India's mind in matters of foreign policy. The co-operation of Indian States in developing a first rate Indian Navy, as also an air force, will be solicited and appreciated, before Dominion Status is fully realized. The present Commission will do the spadework, will create the necessary constitutional machinery and will try to remove the constitutional as well as legal barriers, if any, in creating an Indian Federation and in making India, one political unit for all purposes, external, as well as internal. It is a process requiring some time, as will be readily admitted even by men of extreme views, provided genuine efforts are made, with mutual consent to lay down the foundations wide enough and on sound lines, capable to bear this vast superstructure to

Continued on page 10.

LAW OF ADOPTION IN ENGLAND

(By G. R. ABHYANKAR).

II.

There is a great diversity of views so far as the object of adoption is concerned. The object in Hindu Law is described in the Smritis as the perpetuation of the name i.e., the lineage and the offering of the funeral cake water and solemn rites. In English Law the object is first, second and last the interests of the defenceless and orphan child. The happiness and well-being of the child is the sole motive in the sanctioning of the adoption. No doubt it is true that a child is not competent by reasons of its minority to judge what is for its benefit and advancement. In England before an adoption order could be made, a Judicial Court has to determine whether the adoption can be to the benefit of the child and conduce to its happiness. A regular inquiry is held, the wishes of the child are ascertained, the parents or those who have the actual possession of the child are made to understand clearly the effects of an adoption such as the divesting of their rights and the Court also ascertains the possibility of a suitable provisoin for the maintenance, education and bringing up of the child. This aspect is wanting in an Indian adoption. The father or the mother who gives the child in adoption is the sole judge as to whether the adoption would be beneficial to the infant. There are many women in England, as remarked by Miss Wilkinson, empty-headed and without children of their own, but feeling they would like a child and being casually attracted by some fluffy-haired blue eyed little thing will adopt the child while it is young and pretty in the rather casual and haphazard way that they do. When the child grows older, gets to the gawky stage of childhood, needs a good deal more attention, is not a pet to play with the woman gets rid of her responsibility and the child is sent to the work house or got rid of by some other way by being boarded out. There are also cases in which girls in desperate circumstances consent to adoption but repent of it when their financial circumstances improve. It is also equally true that the adopted child in its new environment sometime meets with unsympathetic and cold treatment. The judicial inquiry, however, is supposed to guard against such evils.

RIGHT TO PROPERTY.

Another very important provision is about the succession to the property. Adoption shall not deprive the child of any right or interest in property to which the child is entitled under intestacy or disposition. Adoption does not confer on the child any interest in or right to property as a child of the adoptor. The adopted child or the issue of such a child shall not be included in the expression child or children or issue of the adoptor unless the contrary intention appears. This position entirely distinguishes the Indian Law of Adoption from that of England. By an adoption a child in India losses all its rights in the natural family. This is not so in England. Secondly, by adoption a child in India inherits all the property of the adoptor as though it were a natural born child; this is not so England. This provision in our opinion will not give rise to an amount litgation and estrangement which generally follow adoptions in Hindu families. Although a Hindu widow may be extremely anxious and well-disposed to the child to be adopted, before adoption, the moment, the "factum" of adoption is established differences set in. The widow realises the position that she is entitled to bare maintenance and that she has by her own act deprived herself of the life estate which vested in her after the death of her husband. The adopted child or rather those who are interested in the child begin to feel that the widow is a nuisance and an encumbrance and that she should be reduced to the position of a maintenance holder. This is the real cause of the heart-burning which we generally experience in Hindu homes where adoptions have taken place. The English provision in our opinion will not lead to this estrangement and will go a long way in securing the happiness of the child and peace and contentment in the adoptor's household.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

The necessity that the adoptor should be at least 21 years older than the infant to be adopted resembles the fiction of Hindu Law that the child is to be regarded as though it were born to the body. This also makes a vast difference so far as the law applicable to the age of the adoptor under Hindu Law is concerned. It will thus be evident that the main object of this legislation is to secure happiness to an enormous number of illegitimate children and also to the people who are unfortunate in not having natural born children. Colonel Wedgwood observed in the House of Commons that it had been the mark of decadent races in the past that adoption had taken the place of the ordinary sense of nature. Although this does not strictly apply to the present condition in England still the evils brought on by the war, the large number of orphans and illegitimate children created by it, the problem of the unemployed, and the growing poverty of the labouring classes have forced the necessity of this piece of legislation on the people. Its object really is to provide a means of honourable livelihood to innumerable children who would otherwise be destitute and wallowing in misery. This undoubtedly is a noble ideal and the utility of this enactment would be judged by the results. It is yet in an experimental stage and no useful purpose would be served by entering into a detailed examination of its provisions by comparing with the systems of adoptions optaining in other countries.

(Concluded)

Notes of the Day.

The England-returned.

According to an Associated Press message, Dr. P. C. Ray, addressing the Khulna District Conference, "accused the barristers of High Court and all the England-returned people of being the worst enemies of the country, inasmuch as they considered it a mark of incivility to don Swadeshi clothes and use indigenous articles." Assuming that Dr. Ray is correctly reported, it is clear that he does not mean to be understood literally. There are several honourble exceptions among the England returned, Dr. Ray himself and Mahama Gandhi being conspicuous examples. Dr. Ray has only exercised the privilege of the prophet to paint things in bold relief so as to drive home a bitter but undeniable truth. Who can deny the sad change that comes over many an England returned man? Too immature to imbibe the good things in English life, he merely imitates the Western superficialities, lisps in foreign accents, struts about with the air of a "Saheb," disdains to mix with his humble old friends and even relations, lives generally a butterfly sort of life—a fairly familiar picture by now, and the common target of the novelist and play-wright. Most of the evils among the England returned are due to their being sent to England at too immature an age and to the paucity in India of facilities for advanced studies, especially in the technical line. Both these causes are remediable if the Government and the public care. As for the use of indigenous articles, if the many who do not go to England set the fashion, the few victims of foreign influences may follow suit.

A Plea for Good Sense.

Dr. Ansari, to whom was due in no small measure the formulation of the Delhi proposals, is following up his success by tackling a specific communal problem at Delhi, which, though of a local character, will not fail to affect other cities. He has convened a small conference of the leading Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to devise means for putting an end to the unfortunate communal riots which for the last three years have attended the Bakr-Id festival at Delhi. The points at issue are simple. Is it *obligatory* for a Muslim to kill a cow at the festival? If it is, is it necessary to parade the sacrificial cow through Hindu quarters? Already many Muslim leaders have said a definite no to both the questions. However, if for any reason the Delhi Muslims insist on killing a cow, let the Hindus who on several other questions plead for rights and common sense, respect the undeniable right of their brethren, though it may be unwise to exercise the right. After all, it will be only one or two of hundreds of cows slaughtered on the day all over the country by many communities for various purposes. Let the Muslims in turn respect Hindu feeling by not parading the sacrificial cow through Hindu quarters. Let not in any case the sacred character of the festival be tarnished with human blood. We trust the good sense that prevailed in Bombay only the other day will again be demonstrated at Delhi.

Conditions of Indian Workers.

Mr. Giri, the Indian Labour representative at the International Labour Conference, did well to speak frankly regarding the work of the Labour Office. That work was splendid but, as he said, its benefit was confined mainly to Labour in the West, while little time and energy had been devoted to investigation into and amelioration of the conditions in the Mandated Territories and countries like India. How backward India is in this respect, despite recent Labour legislation, is clear from the few salient facts mentioned by Mr. Giri. Living wage for workers, he said, was unheard-of and the system of payments was most unjust to the poorer workers. The pittance, which the miners get in various coalfields, and the manner in which wages of workers in Bombay cotton mills are withheld for some weeks illustrate Mr. Giri's indictment. Sickness insurance is practically unknown and the Government of India consider any practical measures with regard to it at present impossible. Finally, the greatest drawback from which Indian Labour, unorganised as it is, suffers, is the hazardous nature of its freedom of association. Mr. Giri did not exaggerate when he declared that even organised associations in India were not seldom suppressed and gagged when any real issue between employers and employees arose.

The Drag on Women's Education.

The current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" contains an instructive article by Mrs. Hansa Mehta on the recent All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform. As this Conference, held at Poona early this year was in many respects a land-mark in women's progress in India, the article is well worth a careful perusal by those interested in women's education. The article contains a brief but connected review of the proceedings of the Conference. Though the Conference was purely an educational one, the writer rightly regards the resolution against early marriages as the most important one. She points out how child marriage, besides being a social evil, is the severest handicap to the progress of women's education. "There have been social conferences in the past" she says feelingly, "which have been urging parents to stop this evil custom without any marked effect. Where persuasion fails, legislation becomes an absolute necessity. In almost all countries reforms, social or otherwise, have been brought about by wise legislation. There is no reason why the same method may not be resorted to on this very vital question, which affects not only women, but the future generation, the men and women who are to mould the future of this country." We whole-heartedly endorse these views, and now that women themselves have taken their salvation in their own hands, we feel confident that the wished-for legislation will not be a long way off.

VILLAGE--TEMPLE OF UNITY.

DEMORALISATION SAPPING FOUNDATIONS.

ENORMOUS WASTE ON LUXURIES.

ACHARYA RAY'S PLEA FOR MASS EDUCATION.

SATKHIRA, June 5.

"The reason for a wide gulf that exists to-day between the Zamindars and the tenants, and between the educated classes and the masses is to be sought in the temperament of the mind." Acharya P. C. Ray spoke in the above strain as President of the 8th session of the Khulna District Conference.

He said that all are equal inheritors of the same land and it is not known why the country should be torn asunder by internal quarrels. "I feel," he said, "that the Bengal village is the temple of real unity. Had the depressed classes or the so-called untouchables realised that the Zamindars and the educated classes are their real well-wishers, then this internal dissension would not have received encouragement. Had we been really earnest in raising the country, first of all we would have united the vast masses and listened to their tale of woe. The backbone of the whole Hindu Society of Bengal has been sapped to the very foundation. Moral weakness is the root of our ruin. Mental disease is more harmful than physical ailments. We fully realise the gravity of the situation. Still we do not come forward to remove the very many social evils and superstitions that are taking us headlong into ruin. If you want to live, give up this mental weakness."

CRAZE FOR COUNCIL POLITICS

Referring to present politics, he lamented the utter indifference shown to real nation-building work. In the craze for Council politics, much good work which could be done by an individual was marred as soon as he took a fancy to fighting the election. Large sums of money were being spent over it, thousands of worries and disappointments, were invited only for a name and the privilege of speaking in the Council hall.

In the last census report, said Acharya Ray, it had been revealed that only 5 or 6 per cent. of the population lived in the town, whereas the remainder were compelled to live in insanitary villages infested with malaria. However much educated classes might agitate and indulge in the art of lengthy speeches, so long as the vast populace living in the villages were not properly educated and material improvement was not taken care of, there was not the ghost of a chance of wresting any political power from the Government. Time had come when the leaders instead of showing lip sympathy to constructive work, should apply themselves strenuously to the task.

"In Satkhira and Khulna," 'he continued, "there is a good field for improving fishery in the river and a very good opening can be found out for our people. But we are so much worthless and unbusiness-like that we allow this trade to be exploited by merchants from Bombay who come to such remote parts of the country, advance money to the fisher men and provide them with all facilities for carrying on the trade. The exports and imports of the local market which come to several thousands every week are in the hands of the Marwaris."

DEMORALISATION IN VILLAGES.

Speaking of the demoralisation and debasement of the villages, the President of the Conference said that in the peaceful villages living expenses had increased enormously. Cigarettes, an evil of town life, had replaced the unostentatious "Hooks". Wherever there were good roads, motor service had been introduced as a means of conveyance and the ordinary cultivator who would walk longer distances before, now travelled by motor to cover a distance of four miles which entailed on them 2 or 3as. per trip. "The same is the case," he proceeded to say, "with hillmen in Silchar who bring vegetables on their back to the market, return home by motor with the result that they can never free themselves from the debts they are in, over head and ears. Their children go without milk and necessary nourishment and they without food. It is said that the daily income of an American is about Rs. 13, that of a Britisher Rs. 7 while that of an Indian is as.2, only at the most. Even in the face of such striking differences, we are not all mindful of the ruin we are bringing on us by imitating English ways of living.

REMEDY FOR ILLS.

"The remedy of all these ills is the spread of mass education. The masses generally lack the faculty of distinguishing right from wrong."

In conclusion, Acharya Ray appealed for the cultivation of a healthy spirit of co-operation and self-reliance amongst the people for the improvement of sanitation, irrigation and spread of education, instead of looking to Government for help and support.—Free Press.

NEED FOR WORKERS' DELEGATES.

INDIAN GOVT. ABETTING LOW WAGES.

MR. GIRI'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

GENEVA, June 5.

"I desire to state on behalf of the million workers of India, that they demand this Conference to go into the various matters stated by me and give the Indian workers the justice that is their due."

So said Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour's delegate on behalf of India addressing the International Labour Conference, says a special cable received by the Free Press of India from Geneva.

Mr. Giri asked from the Conference a clear statement as to what action the International Labour Office had taken in the matter of recommending to countries like Kenya the abolition of forced labour. He wanted these countries to be informed to stop it, if they had not yet done so.

TRIBUTE TO JAPAN.

Paying a tribute to Japan for having retrieved the lost name of the East, Mr. Giri appealed to that country to improve the conditions of their workmen and show to the West that it would be second to none in ameliorating the hard lot of her teeming working class that built the fortune of the nation.

Mr. Giri congratulated the Director and his colleague at the International Labour Office for the great work so far accomplished in the name and on behalf of the workers of the world. But while so appreciating, he said he would not be true to himself nor just to those whom he represented, if he did not tender his humble but constructive criticism with a sincere desire to further the objects of the great international organisations. He brought to the notice of the Conference, that, perhaps for reasons beyond control, the International Labour Office could not devote that attention and energy to the investigation of conditions of workers' in special countries which are given various names such as Colonies, Protectorates, Dependencies sphere of influence, etc., who have the misfortune to be ruled by European nations and where the workers have to fight the Capitalists who are more often than not supported by their Governments. The Conference, Mr. Giri submitted should look to these problems more than to the emancipation of the European workers, as they were able to contend their masters on equal terms and get their reasonable grievances redressed either by honourable treaties or by means of legislation without invoking any help from the Labour Office.

Mr. Giri continued:

"I appeal to my fellow delegates from these countries not to consider for a while that I have been making the statements in a spirit of fault finding only to revive the International Labour Office that a good deal has yet to be done in the interest of the poor workers who have no national Governments of their own. Failure to take great care of their interests will control this organisation of its weight and prestige and will deprive if of its character."

NEED FOR PROPER REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Giri then drew the attention of the Conference that subject nations were not properly represented at the Conference by their own men. For instance the Dutch, French, Belgian delegations had only one coloured representative as a delegate or as adviser the assumption that these delegations represented the Colonies was based on fiction. The Conference, he submitted should insist on proper representation. Then the Conference could get a clear idea of the conditions prevailing in those special countries.

The International Labour Conference, proceeded Mr. Giri should insist on Governments such as the Union of South Africa to send from time to time workers' delegates. The workers there are the natives of the soil and they outnumber the foreigners by at least five or six times. The representation of Mr. Clement Cadalli, the General Secretary of one of the biggest Unions in South Africa should have been accepted. He should have been allowed to be a workers' delegate from South Africa.

The best way to solve these difficult questions, was, said Mr. Giri to appoint a small Committee of Enquiry to go to these countries, make study of conditions with the help of Governments and workers of these countries. The organisation would then be in a position to judge the state of affairs for itself.

GOVT. ABETTING LOW WAGES.

Speaking on behalf of the workers of his country, Mr. Giri referred to the "living wage paid by the railways in India to their employees which amounted to 8s. or 14s. per month, on which the workers were asked to support families of four to six persons. On the great economic principles of supply and demand, said Mr. Giri, the Government who were the agents of the railways, tolerated this scale of payment to the employees.—Free Press.

The Birthday anniversary of Maharana Pratap was celebrated at Jubbulpore with much enthusiasm, under the auspices of the local Kshatriya Sabha. A big portrait of the Maharana was taken out on an elephant preceded by horsemen and followed by an impressive procession of about ten thousand persons. At several places flowers, were showered and Arati performed.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI GETS LIFE INSURED

CHAPTER OF LIFE IN BOMBAY

CONFERENCE WITH THEOSOPHISTS

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

Gandhiji in the latest instalment of his autobiography, says that in Bombay he was won over by an insurance agent who got him to insure his life.

Says Gandhiji: Before I proceed to enumerate further my adventures against the officials of the new Asiatic Department for securing the rights of the Indian community in Transvaal, it seems to be necessary to throw some light on another aspect of my life.

Up till now, I was actuated by a motive to amass some wealth as well as to serve the public. When I had started practising as a Barrister at Bombay, an American Insurance Agent approached me at my office one day and by his sweet and pleasing manners, was able to tempt me to insure my life for Rs. 10,000.

In South Africa, however, I was placed in a new atmosphere and my thoughts also underwent a change. I trusted God in everything I did. As I was not sure when I was returning to India, I thought it incumbent to keep my wife and children with me and I also felt that I must earn my livelihood in South Africa. At this, a flood of thought-currents surged through my mind. I even felt ashamed at having fallen a prey to the temptations of the insurance agent.

At this stage, I came in contact with a number of Theosophists and their company gave encouragement to the new mental vision that was awakening in me. Mr. Rich was a Theosophist, and he introduced me to the members of the Theosophical Society of Johannesburg. Although I did not become a member of the Theosophical Society we had lots of discussion about the tenets of Theosophy. I freely offered criticism, wherever I detected there was some difference in practice and precept. This habit of mine had a very wholesome effect on me as I began to judge my actions as well.—Free Press.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD

FRENCH PLAYERS' ADMIRABLE SELF-CONTROL

LONDON, June 4.

At Oxford, in Inter-Varsity Lawn Tennis, Cambridge beat Oxford by 13 matches to 8.

St. Cloud.—In semifinal, Lacoste and Borotra beat Tilden and Hunter 4/6, 6/2, 6/2, 3/6, 6/2.

Men's doubles final this year will be all French, between Lacoste and Borotra and Brugnon and Cochet while womens will be all British between Mrs. Watson and Miss Saunders and Mrs. Peacock and Miss Heine. There were several incidents in doubles between the Frenchmen and Americans. The latter owing to their questioning of umpire's decision appeared to upset Frenchmen who however showed admirable self-control in most difficult circumstances and fully deserved victory. Tilden did not win service game until he took first of fifth set. Tilden frequently gave the impression of inaccuracy and often drove out in second and third sets when Frenchmen outwitted Americans with deep drives and perfect outshots.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD PROFESSOR DISMISSED.

ALLEGED DISCLOSURE OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

HYDERABAD, June 4.

An unconfirmed report states that the President of the Nizam's Executive Council has passed orders dismissing Mr. Rahimuddin, Professor of Osmania University College. This is a sequel to the enquiry into the complaint made by Mr. Rahimuddin himself against Professor Siddiqui Hassan, of the Government City College, for alleged disclosure of examination questions to candidates.—A.P.

JOINT-ELECTORATE

ASSEMBLY DY. PRESIDENT FAVOUR THE PROPOSAL

(From a Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, June 4.

Moulvi Mohd Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly delivered a lecture on joint electorate proposals. The lecture was arranged by the District Muslim league. The lecturer explained the attitude of Sir Syed Ahmed in keeping the Muslims separate. It was for properly training them so that later on they might join their countrymen in shouldering the responsibility of Self-Government. Now that time had come a beginning should be made. The speaker described the reasons why in joint election of old days Mohamedans used to get no seats. He then discussed the Simla deputation, Lucknow pact and present proposals. In the end he exhorted the audience to unite and provide a common ground for all communities in the form of joint electorate. Mr. Abdurahmankhan then put some questions and complained of the extremely communalistic spirit prevalent in local boards. After the questions had been answered meeting was ended with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

"ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS AND HALF-TRUTHS."

BOLSTERING UP THOROUGHLY DISCREDITED POLICY.

DETENUS NEVER TRIED BY ANYBODY

MR. BOSE'S TELLING REPLY TO EARL WINTERTON.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In a communique to the Associated Press Mr. Subash Chandra Bose refutes the statement made by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons that detenus under Regulation and Ordinance were tried before two Judges. None of the detenus has, says Mr. Bose, so far as I am aware, ever been tried before a Judge or Judges. There has not been even a mock trial. I was never produced before any Magistrate or Judge nor was I ever told by whom the papers in connection with my case which had been prepared or fabricated had been examined either prior to my arrest or would be examined subsequent to it. Sometime after my arrest a police officer visited me at the Alipore Central Jail in Calcutta and read out to me a number of allegations which were mis-called charges. As far as my recollection goes I was accused of being a member of conspiracy for importing arms, manufacturing explosives and murdering police officers. When I was asked if I had anything to say in reply to the charges, I said that I was wholly innocent and I demanded trial before a Court of Law. In January 1925 I was transferred from Berhampore jail to the Mandalay jail under the Bengal Ordinance. Sometime in February the same charges were presented a second time when I was asked if I would reply to the allegations. I stated this time in writing that I re-affirmed my innocence. I then raised the question myself as to why I should have got into the bad books of the police. I proved or at least attempted to prove that my predicament was the result of personal malice against me on the part of a high police offical. I venture to think that my explanation was, to put it very mildly, certainly as plausible as the case concoated against me by the police. It is not therefore true as Earl Winterton said on a former occasion that when I was confronted with the charges I declned to reply. Neither is it true, as the Home Member of the Government of India said on one occasion, that the detenus were made acquainted with with the general scope of the evidence against them.

POLICE OFFICER'S INTERVIEW.

In October 1926 a police official interviewed me in Mandalay and in the course of the conversation with me he attempted to say that there was documentary evidence against me. I challenged him to produce it and asserted that there could not possibly be any such evidence against me and that if he would still persist in saying that there was I could not help saying that evidence must have been forged. The official in question therefore observed discreet silence possibly because he felt that the game was up.

ORDINARY LAW QUITE ENOUGH.

Referring to the statement of Earl Winterton that the detenus were guilty upto the hilt of taking part in operations of assassination. Mr. Bose says that durinp the last five or six years in the province the population of which is about 50 millions, there has been one single case of political assassination, namely the murder of Mr. Day. There is no one who did not or does not condemn the murder and if this and its sequel prove anything, they prove that the ordinary law of the land is sufficient to cope with any form of violence whatever its mtoive might be. Mr. Bose next refers to the murders of Sankaritola postmaster, Santi Chakravarti and Rai Bahadur Bhupendra Nath Chatterjee in all of which cases he holds that the ordinary law of the land would have sufficed to bring to book those who were responsible for the outrages and adds that it would not be fair for the authorities to make use of these murders as an argument for justifying the Ordinance or the Regulation, Regarding the assassination and intimidation of witnesses in political cases the apprehensions of Earl Winterton, he says, are entirely without foundation.

A WORTHLESS STATEMENT.

A large number of recent cases which the police regarded as political and which have been tried in open court have disproved this contention and one is surprised that the Under-Secretary of State for India should still continue to trot out such worthless and repeatedly exploded arguments for bolstering up a thoroughly discredited policy. Mr. Bose agrees with Earl Winterton that the fact that a man occupies an important position in no way determines his guilt or innocence. "I have never claimed any immunity from the operation of law by virtue of my position in private or public life. We are all equal in the eye of law and we desire to remain so. If we break the law as we did in December 1921 we shall do so openly and we shall cheerfully accept the consequences as we did then. In the present case we have not broken law and we have not violated any section of the Indian Penal Code. It is therefore but natural that we should feel that we are being persecuted not for complicity in revolutionary conspiracy but for setting up a strong political organisation by means which are open and above board." Mr. Bose concludes:—Except that some obliging gentlemen have occasionally come forward with broken revolver or picked up bomb shell and offered themselves for arrest whenever there has been talk of releasing detenus there has been no crime in the province which may be called revolutionary during the last few years and certainly not during the last twelve months. A persual of Earl Winterton's speech gives one the impression that he is either deliberately indulging in erroneous statement and half truths or has been completely misinformed by the men on the spot about the exact position of the affairs in this unhappy province. Either alternative affords us poor consolation and little solace.—A. P.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW

RESOLUTION IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

MYSORE, June 4.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, member of the Assembly from legal interest constituency, has tabled for discussion at the ensuing session, a resolution recommending to the Maharajah to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to gather public opinion regarding codification of Hindu Law and to report thereon.—Free Press.

HAND-BOOK ON INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Inter-University Board of India has brought out a neatly printed "Hand-book of Indian Universities" on the lines of a similar book on English Universities. It is the first volume issued by the Board since its creation and contains valuable information about all the sixteen Universities in India. Towards the production of this book the Government of India have agreed to contribute per annum Rs. 1,000/- and copies of the book will shortly be made available for sale to the public. In regard to each University, the book has a chapter dealing with its origin and character, the names of offices and staff, the names of affiliated colleges and their staff, the constitution, the number of students, the nature of scholarship and provision for research work. Courses of study and examinations are detailed, besides provision for safeguarding health, medical inspection, discipline, information as to admission to the University, military training if any, education for women and students' information Bureau and its activities. There is a chapter also about the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and lastly the Inter-University Board itself.—A. P.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET

EDITOR APPOINTED SECRETARY TO THE PREMIER

TEHERAN, June 5.

Rehnema, formerly the editor of newspaper "Iran" and the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs in the last Cabinet has been appointed Secretary to the Premier in the New Cabinet.—Reuter Special Service.

MYMENSINGH DETENUS

HUNGER STRIKE BROKEN AFTER 21 DAYS

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A Mymensingh correspondent to "Forward" says detenus Jatindranath Das and Pannalal Mukerjee now in the Mymensingh District Jail, broke the hunger-strike on June 3, after having observed it for 21 days.

The Superintendent of the jail has undertaken to withdraw the case launched against them and has also undertaken to restore them to their former position by removing them from the cells.

It will be recalled the detenus went on hunger strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment by the jail authorities and restrictions imposed on their correspondence. Cases of assault on the jail superintendent were brought against them in the District Magistrate's Court and were heard for a couple of days. The father of one of the detenus had memorialised the Governor on the subject.—Free Press.

SERIOUS FIRE IN MADRAS

NO LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE

MADRAS, June 5.

Wild and panicky scenes were witnessed early this morning when a disastrous fire broke out near Washermanpet, causing extensive damage. The fire started in a house with a thatched roof, and soon spread to adjoining houses, helped as it was by a strong breeze. Although two fire engines arrived on the spot promptly, they were handicapped in their work by the present restrictions on water supply in the city. The water works were immediately communicated with, and working under low pressure, the fire engines brought the fire under control in two hours. Several huts in the locality and a few houses, mostly inhabited by Muhamadan tailors, were destroyed. There was, however, no loss of human life. One cow and several fowls are reported to have been burnt to death. The police are enquiring into the cause of the fire.—A. P.

MONOPLANE COLUMBIA FAILS

PETROL SUPPLY INSUFFICIENT

LONDON, June 4.

New York.—Sir A. Chamberlain's monoplane "Columbia" is carrying hundred letters addressed to persons in Europe. The start of the machine was preceded by a false start, the machine being unable to rise. The 'plane weighs 1,850 pounds and the total weight with fuel is 5,650 pounds. The airmen declared that petrol was sufficient for four thousand miles. Levine was confident of success. He declared that he was considering turning over "Columbia" after flight to Alan Cobham for flight from London to India. "Columbia" started with favourable twenty-mile hour wind. It appears it was originally intended that Mrs. Levine should accompany her husband across the Atlantic but she was prevented from doing so owing to sudden illness of her mother.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT CHHINDWARA.

CHHINDWARA, June 4.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting for nearly two minutes was felt here the night of June 2 at ten minutes past ten. The house tops rattled and many people rushed out into the open spaces in terror. No damage is reported.—A. P.

MR. BHANDARKAR BECOME RAO BAHADUR

INDORE BAR'S CONGRATULATIONS

INDORE, June 5.

When the Special Tribunal met on Saturday morning, Mr. Pant Vaidya, on behalf of the Bar Association, offered Mr. Bhandarkar, President of the Tribunal, hearty congratulations on being made a Rao Bahadur.

Mr. Asaf Ali associated himself with the sentiment expressed.

Mr. Bhandarkar replied, expressing thanks for the congratulations, and for the help the speakers had rendered him in the discharge of his duties as President of the Special Tribunal, and asking for their continued co-operation.—A. P.

SIMLA ASSEMBLY SESSIONS.

TO COMMENCE ON AUGUST 22

SIMLA, June 5.

It is understood the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly will commence on August 22 and come to a close on September 20, to suit the convenience of Bengal members, who can get back home in time for the Pujah celebrations.—Free Press.

CAMBAY ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER

WARNS SADHUS WHO ARE INITIATING YOUTHS

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

The Administrator of Cambay has issued a notification prohibiting Sadhus from initiating Jain youths as Munis without informing the Administrator. The order is dated 2nd instant and runs as follows:

"Whereas it has been known that some Jain Sadhus initiate some Jain youths and other persons as Sadhu without the permission of their parents or guardians, some dissatisfaction prevails and consequently there is some possibility of trouble being created, it is therefore hereby announced that no Sadhu living within the State limits should initiate any person, minor or otherwise, without informing the Administrator before at least ten days. Whosoever infringes the above order would be prosecuted."

Copies of this order have been forwarded to the Manager of all Upashraya and to all Jain Sadhus residing within the limits of the State.—Free Press.

'MURDERS MOSTLY DUE TO DRUNKENNESS"

"ABOLISH DRINK REVENUE" SAYS RETIRED HIGH COURT JUDGE

MADRAS, June 5.

Presiding over the Nilgiri Temperance Federation Annual meeting to-night, Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, retired Judge of the Madras High Court, said that, after dealing with criminal cases for over sixteen years it was his firm conviction that 95 per cent. of the murders were due to the influence of drink. He expressed the opinion that drink was the enemy of the poor and as such, for fighting it, if the State could not find revenue, it must borrow money.—A. P.

SIKH JOR MELA AT LAHORE

PASSES OFF QUIETLY

LAHORE, June 4.

The Sikh Jor Mela in connection with the martyrdom day of Guru Arjandev, and the Friday prayers of Mahomedans, which coincided yesterday in practically the same area outside Lahore Fort passed off peacefully, but they gave a very anxious time to local officials and citizens of Lahore. Lala Nandlal Manchanda, additional district magistrate, was on duty in the mela area upto late hours at night, and the district magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police paid several visits to the mela district.

At one time during the day, when Muhammadans were dispersing from a mosque, the crowd consisted of about six thousand Muhammadans, an unusually large number for Friday prayers. Some of them raised shouts of "Allaho-Akbar" as they were leaving the mosque. Mr. Nur Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, requested them to go home quietly. A little later, however, Muhamadans against raised cries of "Alaho-Akbar" The Sikhs, who had gathered in mela near by, also raised loud shouts of "Sat Sri Akal." Mr. Harmandas, who was on duty, requested them to be quiet, and the additional district magistrate succeeded in bringing the crowds under control and in dispersing them in several directions. Muhammadans moved towards the city ttill raising cries, but nothing untoward happened, and all excitement died down within a short time.

AT RAWALPINDI.

A Rawalpindi message states that a Sikh procession in honour of the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (it will be remembered that a similar procession lead to a communal riot last year) passed off smoothly last evening. Elaborate police arrangements were made, and the procession was led throughout by the Superintendent of Police and other police and civil officers accompanied it. Armed police, honorary magistrates and municipal commissioners were posted at important points on the route. The procession ended at Singh Sabha, where the President of the Sabha thanked the officials and the public for their co-operation. Music was not stopped before any mosque.—A. P.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NEW LIST OF EXECUTIVE MEMBER

CALCUTTA, June 5.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday evening. According to the decision of the Arbitration Committee, the agreed list of office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee was prepared.

It is understood that the names of Messrs. Jitendralal Banerjee and Nirmal Chander Chunder were suggested in connection with the presidentship, and the names of Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Amarendrath Ghose, (one of the arbitrators) and Surendrath Biswas, M.L.C., and Keransanker Roy, M.L.C., (of the Opposition Party) for secretaryship. It was thought that though Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose could not immediately take to any active work, his name would create an atmosphere for peace and harmony between the opposing parties. It is understood that the rival Congress Committee also held a meeting and prepared their list.—Free Press.

HON. RAMDAS SPEAKS TO BOMBAY ANDHRAS

"MINIMUM CLOTHING IS SIMPLICITY."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association, a public meeting of the Andhras of Bombay was held on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 6.30 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, made a speech on the Andhra movement and incidentally touched on certain misconceptions in public life of the country, Mr. Jogiah Pantulu presiding. The proceedings were conducted in Telugu.

FACE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas traced the various aspects of the Andhra movement and stressed on the idea of translating the best work of Telugu into Marathi, a work already started by Mr. S. S. Persha. He said that provincial distribution on the linguistic basis is a solution which far from being anti-national is the surest and the best solution for the present day political difficulties. He deplored the tendencies in Indians who by a total misunderstanding of the teachings of Mr. Gandhi believed that simplicity consists in wearing the minimum amount of clothing. He asked them to improve the material side of their lives by increasing and improving their wants. He advised the Andhras to face the forthcoming Royal Commission with a united voice and not to try to boycott it.

After Messrs. Narsinhacharya and Jogiah had spoken, the meeting came to a close.

MR. RAMDAS ENTERTAINED

Mr. G. L. Narsinham, President of the Bombay Andhra Association was 'At Home' to the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas, Member of the Council of State, on Saturday, the 4th instant at No. 3, Club Road, Byculla, at 4.30 p.m. Amongst those that attended the function were Messrs. Persha, Pupala, Silam, Ganpatrao Vithalrao, Kodel and others. The guests were entertained with light refreshments and they had a very interesting talk with the Hon. Mr. Ramdas on all the important topics of the day. The gathering dispersed at 6 p.m. to attend the public meeting, at the Telugu Hall, of the Bombay Andhra Association.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

GREETINGS FROM INDIA

SIMLA, June 4.

The following telegrams were exchanged between the Viceroy and the King on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday:—

From His Excellency the Viceroy: with humble duty and deep respect I beg Your Majesty to allow me on behalf of India to offer my congratulations on Your Majesty's birthday and to express the hope that Your Majesty may enjoy health and happiness during the coming year."

From His Majesty the King: "I thank you sincerely for the message of loyal congratulations and good wishes for the future, which you express on behalf of the people of India. Their kind remembrance of this anniversary of my birthday is most gratifying to me."

Lord Goschen has received the following telegram from the King Emperor:—"I have received with much pleasure the message of loyal greetings which you have sent me from the citizens of Madras, for which I sincerely thank them."

H. M. The King-Emperor has replied to a message of Sir Stanley Jackson, thanking His Excellency for the greetings he had sent on behalf of the Government and the people of Bengal on His Majesty's birthday.—A. P.

KING'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

BOMBAY, June 5.

The following messages were exchanged between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Majesty the King on the occasion of the King's birthday:

His Excellency's message to His Majesty: "On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's birthday, I beg respectfully to tender to your Majesty the loyal and devoted congratulations of the Government, Princes and peoples of the Bombay Presidency."

His Majesty the King's reply to His Excellency's message:

"It is with much pleasure that I have received the message of congratulations you have sent me from the Government, Princes and peoples of the Bombay Presidency. I sincerely thank them for their loyal assurances."—A. P.

MR. SASTRI AT POONA

POONA, June 5.

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who arrived yesterday, was entertained last night to a "pan supari" party by the Vivekananda Society under the chairmanship of its vice-President, Sardar S. C. Moodaliar, who wished him all success in his mission in South Africa.

Replying, Mr. Sastri said he was going there with some sort of official sanction behind him, but this was nothing as compared to the unofficial countenance his appointment had evoked throughout the country. His task there was to see that the Union Government carried out the promises it had given as also that we carried out our part of the Agreement.—Free Press.

The Sawbwa of Tawngpeng has subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the University Endowment Fund. H. E. the Governor has telegraphed his warm appreciation of his generous donation.—A. P.

MAJOR ISSUES SHELVED.

DISCUSSION ON RESERVE BANK BILL.

COMMITTEE'S WORK IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 5.

The following is a synthetic review of the labours of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill during their sittings in Bombay:

The Reserve Bank Bill as introduced in the Central Legislature is divided into four chapters and comprises 51 sections. Of these, Chapter 1 relates to the preamble. Chapter 2 relates to the incorporation, share capital, management and business of the Reserve Bank. Chapter 3 relates to the Central Banking functions, while Chapter 4 comprises the general provisions.

The Committee reserved, as is usual in these cases, consideration of the preamble sections, till the other clauses had been dealt with. It took up first therefore the sections in Chapter 2, namely sections 2 to 16.

QUESTION OF CAPITAL POSTPONED

Sections 3, 4 and 5 relating to establishment and incorporation of the Reserve Bank, share capital and increase and reduction of share capital were taken together and the Committee, as is known, decided by 14 to 10 votes to substitute in place of these sections a section providing for the establishment of a Reserve Bank by the creation of a State Bank for the purpose. The question as to whether the necessary capital shall be provided by debenture capital or utilisation of the balances with the Bank was left to be determined at the Calcutta meeting of the Committee.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Section 6 relating to branches and agencies and defining the centres at which the Reserve Bank shall open branches or agencies was adopted with the addition of Rangoon to Calcutta, Madras and London mentioned as centres in which the Bank shall have branches, Bombay being the headquarters. The credit for the addition of Rangoon, it is said, is due entirely to the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. D. Chari, who represents Burma in the Council of State. Section 6 empowers the Bank to open its branches or have agencies in India and elsewhere. New York, East Africa, Ceylon and Malaya, it is understood, were mentioned in the course of discussion as centres in which branches or agencies may have to be established. A proviso was added making the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council necessary for the opening of branches and agencies at centres not already specified.

Sections 7 to 13 relating to the constitution of the Governing Body, appointment, removal of Directors etc., were discussed, but final consideration has been postponed to the Calcutta meeting.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PROPOSAL

Pandit Malaviya placed before the Committee the following scheme on behalf of the protagonists of the State Bank scheme:

The Governing Body shall be composed of 15 Directors of whom the Governor and the Deputy Governor shall be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council, one Director shall be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, one Director by the Indian Chambers of Commerce, now exercising the right of electing representatives to the legislatures, one Director by the Joint Stock Banks with rupee capital, two Directors by the Industrial Interests to be elected in a manner to be hereafter agreed to, one Director by Provincial Co-operative Banks, three Directors by both the Houses of Central Legislature, two Directors by an Electoral College to be constituted by provincial legislatures to represent agricultural interests and two Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General to represent interests not already represented. The Currency Officer of the Government of India will have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body but not to vote.

Sections 14 to 16 define the business which the Reserve Bank can transact. The aim of these sections is to empower the Reserve Bank to act as the Government's agent and as Bankers' Bank without entering into any commercial banking in competition with other banks.

Sub-clause 1 of section 14 provides for the acceptance and collection by the Reserve Bank of deposits, money etc. without interest to ensure non-competition with commercial banks.

Sub-clauses 2a, 2b and 2c empower the Reserve Bank to finance trade, agriculture and transactions in Government Securities. The Reserve Bank is restricted to deal with other banks only and not others by a provision being made that one of the two signatures to a bill of exchange or promissory note shall be that of a bank. Sub-clause 2b as contained in the bill limits the extent of holdings of the Reserve Banks in agricultural bills to one-fifth of the total face value of all bills purchased or rediscounted by the Bank. The bills arising out of commercial transactions are for three months period only while the agricultural bills are for six months. The one-fifth limit it is said was intended to restrict the amount that could be legitimately locked up in the financing of the agricultural operations in the country. On the basis of Imperial Bank's transactions, the total value of bills that may be rediscounted it is said can be taken at 80 crores annually. One-fifth limit would mean the restriction of funds that could be advanced against agricultural bills to Rs. 16 crores.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

It is understood, it was pointed out in the course of discussion that this clause would in operation only benefit European houses in India which make forward contracts for movement of raw produce to Europe and would not really benefit the Indian agriculturist who is not yet trained to take advantage of these facilities. The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas, who is President of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Institute and the Madras Co-operative Bank, it is stated, put forward a strong plea for the introduction of a clause empowering the Reserve Bank to re-discount bills of exchange endorsed by Co-operative Banks and arising from agricultural operations. The Co-operative Banks, it was urged, were the only institutions which really reached the Indian agriculturist in the rural areas and their exclusion would confine the benefit to European houses mostly. It was also urged that the limit should be fixed at one-third instead of one-fifth of the total bills.

The Committee, it is understood, agreed to raise the limit from one-fifth to one-fourth and to introduce a clause empowering the bills of the Co-operative Banks to be rediscounted.

Sub-clause 3 empowers the Reserve Bank to deal in currencies and bills of exchange of other countries. It is understood there was a heated discussion on this clause. It was pointed out that the clause brought the Reserve Bank into conflict with the Exchange Banks. The clause was, however, retained, on its being pointed out that the provision was necessary to enable the Reserve Bank to discharge its main functions in case the exchange banks formed a ring and quoted high rates or in any way prevented the Reserve Bank from effectively discharging its functions.

DEALING IN SECURITIES.

Sub-clauses 4, 5, and 6 were adopted without alteration. Objection was taken to sub-clause 7 empowering the Reserve Bank to purchase and sell securities within five years from date of such purchase of the Government of any gold standard country. It was contended, it is said, that the provision was necessary to enable the Reserve Bank to discharge its duties. The Committee urged that the countries the securities of which would be dealt with and the limit to which they would be held should be specifically stated. The Finance Member agreed to the suggestion and said the countries would be notified and the limits mentioned in the agreement that would be drawn between the Reserve Bank and the Government.

AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED TO BOARD.

Sub-clauses 8, 9 and 10, it is understood were redrafted without any variation in the original scope of the clauses. Clauses 11 to 17 were also adopted without modification. Clause 13 relating to remittances on behalf of the Secretary of State, Government of India, etc., raised issues which were debated at length when considering chapter three and sections 17 and 18 defining the relations of the Bank with the Secretary of State and the Governor-General in Council.

Section 15 empowering the Reserve Bank to transact commercial business after notification by the Governor General in Council evoked objection on the ground that it would jeopardise the interests of the joint stock banks. The Finance Member, it is understood, pointed out that the provision was intended for exceptional circumstances when it was necessary to enable the Bank to effectively discharge its duties. In Chili and South Africa, by the refusal of the other banks to transact business with the Reserve Banks, the contingency contemplated by section 15 had arisen. The Committee agreed to the section vesting the power to determine the necessity in the Board of Management with two-thirds majority instead of notification by the Governor-General in Council and on a promise by the Finance Member to make it clear that the clause is for exceptional use only.

Section 16 containing the 'don'ts' was adopted "nem com" except for the addition of words current account to sub-clause 6.

Sections 17 and 18 of Chapter 3 defining the relations of the Bank with the Secretary of State and the Governor General in Council evoked considerable discussion.

AGENT OR THE PRINCIPAL?

The Committee considered the question as to whether the Bank should be regarded as the agent or as the printipal when transacting business for the Secretary of State. For instance, the question was considered as to when a remittance was made to the Secretary of State, at what rate should it be made. The members of the popular group were of the view that the remittance should be made at the market rate prevailing on the day on which the remittance is ordered. The Finance Member, it is understood, expressed the view that the remittance should be taken at the rate ruling on the day on which the Secretary of State actually drew upon the remittance. The Finance Member's view was that the Bank should bear the loss and profits of the transactions that it does for the Government, as though it were the principal. The members of the popular party were of the view that if this contention was accepted it would lead to several abuses. Sir Purshotamdas, it is said, put to the Finance Member number of contingencies which may legitimately arise and which on the assumption of the Finance Member, would lead to abuse by Government of its privileged position. The Finance Member, it is said, conceded the arguments of Sir Purshotamdas but adhered to the view that the Bank must take the risk and bear the loss and profits as if it were the principal. The Committee were unable to agree to this.

The Finance Member, it is understood, promised that he would make a statement in the Assembly and give an undertaking that the powers under sections 17 and 18 would not be abused and that the Government would promise not to deviate barring exceptional circumstances from an agreed programme of remittances, demands on the Reserve Bank, etc., which shall be sketched for each year in consultation with the Bank authorities. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, it is said, pointed out undertakings had no binding character. Sir Malcolm Hailey's undertakings in the Assembly had been violated. The Committee and the Finance Member were unable to come to any agreement and further consideration was reserved for the Calcutta meeting.

NOTE ISSUE.

The Committee then considered section 19 relating to note issue. The Committee agreed to the clause but suggested that the note should bear not only the signature of the officer of the bank but also the signature of the currency officer of the Government. The Finee Member promised to consider the suggestion and report at the Calcutta meeting. Section 20 was also adopted.

In section 21 about denomminations, the Committee adopted the clause but provided that the notes shall also mention their value not only in terms of rupees but also in terms of gold mohur of twenty rupees the value of gold mohur in terms of grains of gold being defined.

Section 22 regarding design was adopted.

Section 23 giving legal tender character to the notes was also adopted.

Section 24 regarding reissue of notes was adopted with reversal of the position of the two clauses in it.

Section 25 regarding recovery of notes lost, etc., was adopted with a proviso that notes cut into two and pasted together shall not be regard as defaced, mutilated, etc.

Section 26 reserving of demand bills and notes was also adopted. Section 27 was also adopted.

The Committee next entered on a consideration of section 28 relating to assets of the issue department.

The Finance Member it is said made a statemment of the intentions of the Government. He is reported to have said that the currency reserve and gold standard reserve should be combined and that 40 per cent. should be held in gold bullion and the rest in securities. The Committee had not entered upon a detailed consideration of this clause when they adjourned till the 18th July at Calcutta.

The points reserved for further consideration at Calcutta are

(1) the constitution of the Governing Body.

(2) the extent to which the Reserve Bank can operate on its reserve and

(3) the conditions that shall govern the relations between the Reserve Bank and the Secretary of State and the Governor General in Council.

The Committee considered section 41 along with section 14 when discussing the definition of a bank for the purpose of the sections of the Bill and instead of the list of banks in schedule one resolved to include in the term bank all joint stock banks with a paid up rupee capital of Rs. 3 lakhs. It is estimated that about 300 banks would come under this category.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 6TH

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC:

GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday, you have every reason to be proud of being born in this world. You will be a source of great pride to your noble parents who lavishly bestowed all their best efforts on you for your upbringing. You have decidedly talents of a very high order, and if born in India and of Indian parentage as you are bound to be, of course, in course of time and not by high jump, a Tagore, a Sir J. C. Bose or a Gokhale (or even a Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Das., Ansuyah Ben, or a Bepsey Sabawala, if you belong to the fair sex. But vanity is your great drawback. You think too much of yourself and advertise your wares freely in season (whether it be of mangoes or watermelons as from March to June) or of speechifying, as in the month of December, (the month of a hundred Congress and Conferences) or out of season, which naturally detracts from your value. Your foresight is exceptionally keen like that of the worthy pair of Josephji and dear Hormimanbahiji who smell the rat and think that poor India is going to the dogs, as its helm having gone, according to their obtuse-angled (of 190 degrees) vision, in the hands of acute-angled political leaders (of 30 to 45 or at most 60 degrees). Your eye-power also will be exceptionally strong, so much so that you won't have to use, or see through, the coloured glasses, although in politics and social activities your opponents will constantly lay the charge, at your door, of your being short-sighted, myopic etc., etc.

The location of stars indicate that you need never fear in your precious lifetime about your health. Having a marked partiality for dishes in which milk and ghee predominate the girth of your anatomy will be in the neighbourhood of 70 inches. You are not afraid of addressing large public meetings, but you think too much of yourself and honestly believe yourself to be a modern Demosthenis, a Burke, or our dear "Good Old Sak" At times you have not even the requisite presence of mind to tide over difficulties and predicaments, and you will make the whole audience smile and laugh by behaving just like a chhota leader who happened to address a meeting which was presided over by his wife. He had to commence his speech with the hackneyed "brothers and sisters", but thinking that if he used the word for sisters unreservedly, he might convert his wife into a sister then and there. He, therefore, thought it prudent to blurt out "Bandhuno ane ek sodun bhaginino", i.e. "Brothers, and sisters excepting one"! It is not known whether the wife-president relished the phrase "ek sodun" or gave a good "curtain lecture" to her household "Lord".

COMPLAINTS OF MYRABOLAMS MERCHANTS

G. I. P. AND B. N. R. COMPETITION ADVERSELY AFFECTS THEM

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Messrs. Purshotam Mathuradas and Kalyan Das Brothers of Calcutta have brought forward a complaint against the Bengal Nagpur Railway with respect to the rates for myrabolams from certain stations in the Central Provinces to the Kidderpore Docks. This has been referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee for investigation. The gravamen of the complaint is that the railway is charging higher rates on myrabolams from Balaghat, Lamta and Bahmibanjar, on the narrow guage section in the Central Provinces, to the Kidderpore Docks than from Seoni, which is a station farther away from Calcutta than the others. This is alleged to be an anomaly that results in undue advantage in favour of merchants despatching myrabolam from Seoni to the prejudice of the complainants.

The railway contends that the lower rate for the longer distance from Seoni is the result of competition in traffic with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who quote a lower rate on myrabolams to Bombay, "Cia" Qarasia, a new station that has been recently opened up in the Central Provinces. The increase of the rate from Seoni will result in the loss of traffic to the Bengal Nagpur Railway which will have to be met in turn by a rise in the general level of rates, which is likely to be detrimental to the public interest.—A. P.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

DO THEY GET A LIVING WAGE?

GOVT. MAKING RS. 21 LAKHS PROFIT, BUT KEEP MEN STARVED

MR. JAYAKAR'S ADDRESS AT BELGAUM.

The following are excerpts from the Presidential speech delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, at the 14th Session of the Bombay Provincial Postmen and lower grade Staff Conference held at Belgaum yesterday:—

The postman in India is a most extraordinary creature. As the Postal Committee's Report of 1920 observes:—"to be qualified for his work the postman must have some knowledge of the script of at least two languages (I would say four languages in Bombay), one being English. His duties involve considerable pecuniary responsibility. He is in fact in a small way a cashier; valuables and lash are entrusted to him. He has to render a daily account to furnish security and to make good losses.....The efficiency of the postal service very largely depends upon the postman." His difficulties in cities like Bombay are great, for he has to acquire complete knowledge of the locality. He has to ascend and descend three or four storied buildings. He is practically on his leg for eight hours a day, unmindful of his great physical exhaustion, which is very often aggravated by bad nourishment and irregular meals.

SINGULAR RESPONSIBILITY.

An important feature of his duties peculiar to India is that most of the money orders are paid at the door by postmen and in towns where there are large payments to be made, special sets of postmen are employed for the purpose. The rules regarding the payment of money orders are very strict and when the payees are not well-known persons, identification by a respectable resident is insisted on. As Sir Geoffrey Clarke points out "the postman has to bear the brunt in case of the identification not being complete and his responsibility in the matter is great. Large sums are entrusted daily to men on small pay." These responsibilities are peculiar to India, and it is now admitted even by the official superiors of the postmen that he has discharged them with singular fidelity. This has evoked from an ex-Director General of the Post Office, the excellent compliment that "the postman is, in fine, one of the most important factors in the Department, and upon his energy and honesty much depends." That Officer went further and threw out a caution which the authorities would do well to remember. He remarked "It therefore behoves the authorities to see that a good class of men is recruited, and a good initial salary with reasonable prospects of promotion must be given."

The postman has had to pass through considerable struggle to improve his status. He has been fighting for several years with his department to obtain better conditions of service and I congratulate him that after a very severe struggle, which must have caused him and his family considerable privation and hardship, he as been able to obtain, thouyh tardily, a partial recoynition of the services he renders to the State. It is now admitted that "substantial relief has to be afforded to him in respect of pay, conditions of service and clothing; that even for the unskilled labourer, the wages have to be so fixed as to induce him to accept employment in a Government department rather than take his chance of earning a living by working as a casual labourer." (Vide the Postal Committee's Report of 1920, page 4). The Committee further points out "that the rise in prices of the necessities of life, though the primary cause, is not the sole cause of increase (of salary), that with industrial development, the demand for labour has increased; while Plague, Influenza and the war have levied a heavy toll on the purse. Further there is an expansion of ideas of what is a reasonable wage caused by the liberal pay offered to unskilled workmen during the war, and lastly there is an aspiration of the working classes to a higher standard of living."

DOES HE GET A LIVING WAGE?

In the face of all these encouraging signs, however, the one material question for the postman and the public to consider is 'Does this useful employee of the State get a living wage? Mere official promises and sympathy will not help him in the dire struggle for life which he has daily to carry on against fearful odds. The Chairman of the Reception Committee of your first Conference, held at Bombay in October 1923, rightly diagnosed the problem, when he asked, with cruel emphasis, "Does the postman get a living wage?' "Does he get sufficient wages to nourish his children with healthy and nutritious food, to clothe them decently, to house them in sanitary quarters with sufficient accommodation, for purposes of decency, health and moral developments, to give them education, to pay for proper medical aid, to meet their marriage expenses and other social obligations and to provide for the rainy day?" In 1923 he gave dnhesitatingly a negative answer to all those enquries and I fear that, in spite of what may have been done since for the Postman between then and now, the answer must still be in the negative.

POSTMEN IN ENGLAND.

Contrast with this the treatment given to a postman in England in recoghition of his faithful service. As a chairman of the Reception Committee of this Conference pointed out in 1923 (and things have further improved there since then)," in England a postman at the age of 18 years on first appointment used to get before the war 23 shillings per week, but on account of the increased cost of living, his pay was increased to 53 shillings per week or Rs. 175 per month, that is an increase of 160 per cent in the prewar pay. The maximum pay of a postman is Rs. 304-8-0 in England; the maximum is reached after thirteen years, while (in India) according to the time scale prevailing in 1923 as recommended by the Postal Committee the maximum would be reached in 21 years. While the British postman gets a pay of Rs. 175 at the start, a postman in Bombay (leaving aside the mofussil postman who is paid less) gets Rs. 34 (now Rs. 35 1|2) that is the British postman gets more than 5 times the wages of the Bombay postman. On the other hand the salaries of the higher postal officials in England are proportionately less, compared with the salaries of the officials in India the salary of the highest postal officer in England being less than that of the corresponding highest official in India."

ASSEMBLY PROMISES.

Unfortunately, Sir Bhupendra Mitra appears to be aware of these conditions and in the speech which he made during the last budget session, he held out encouraging promises which postmen must get enforced by reasonable agitation. Speaking on his entire scheme of Improving the lot of postmen, he said:—

"Unfortunately the connected scheme could not be fully worked out by the time when the budget had to be closed and I had no option but to put into the budget the scheme relating to clerks, which had been fully worked out. Later on, if funds can be made available by reappropriation, I shall do my best to introduce measures for improvement of the pay and allowance of the postmen and inferior servants at other stations, which are not included in the scheme entered in the budget."

Further towards the end of his speech (Vide Legislative Assembly Debates Vol. 9 pp. 2077 and 2078) while referring to the suggestions made by several members for the amelioration of postmen's lot, Sir Bhupendra Mitra gave the clearest assurrance to the House "that all those suggestions would receive his most careful and sympathetic consideration." As this Conference has been called, I understand, in order to concentrate public attention and als opublic agitation on some of the suggestions which the Hon'ble Member referred to, I feel justified in reviewing here briefly how the case for the postman stands at the present moment.

POSTAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations of the Posal Committee of 1920 were found entirely inadequate to meet postmen's requirements. Since then some proposals were placed by Sir Bhupendra Mitra before the Standing Finance Committee. These will be found fully detailed in the proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Commitee, Vol VI No. 9. These proposals have since been carefully considered by the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, which submitted certain modifications thereof in a representation addressed to the Hon'ble Member in February last. Briefly summarised the Postmen's proposals are as follows:—

The first proposal of Government was that in place of the present Rs. 27-1-45, the pay should be Rs. 30-1-50 in Bombay, with a house rent allowance of Rs. 8-8-0, which brings the total figure of Rs. 38 1|2-58 1|2. The postmen's proposal of course made without prejudice to the demands contained in their representation of 1926, is that the pay of the postmen should be fixed at Rs. 40-1-60 in a consolidated form, that is inclusive of the house rent allowance which should not be separately given.

The application of the scale of Rs. 40-1-60 should, in my opinion, appear to the Government both practical and reasonable. It is practical because it does not involve any large amount of additional expense. It is reasonable because as the Government themselves have observed that as the minimum pay of clerks has been raised by 20 per cent. and maximum by 14 per cent. it would be logical to raise the pay plus the house rent allowance of the postmen viz. Rs. 40-1-60, Even the Postmaster-General of Bombay has recommended a pay of Rs. 31-1-55 plus the existing house rent allowance, which, in other words means, that the scale of emoluments according to his proposal would be Rs. 31-1-55 plus Rs. 8 1|2. It is thus obvious that the salary that the Union has recommended is not only practical, but is actually less than the total emoluments proposed by the Postmaster-General.

The second proposal of the postmen appears equally reasonable. It refers to the scale of readers' and overseers' salary which in Government proposal is fixed at Rs. 60-2-100. While the minimum and maximum appear to be satisfactory, the annual increase proposed at Rs. 2 is regarded as too small to allow an employee who has risen from the postman's rank to reach the maximum at all. The Union points out that there are in all 966 postmen in Bombay and only 136 readers and overseers. The average period of service required for a postman to reach the reader's grade is 24 years and after he reaches the reader's grade, he will have, according to the Government proposals, to put in another 20 years service to reach the maximum of Rs. 100. This means that the total strength of service required for a postman to reach the maximum of the overseers' grade will be 44 years, which is not allowed under Government rules. Taking on the average that a postmen enters Government service at the age of 20 years and retires at the age of 55, his length of service amounts to 35 years and it would therefore, appear reasonable that the scale should be so arranged that within the period he can fairly hope to reach the maximum. The Union has, therefore, suggested that the annual increment of Rs. 2 now proposed by Government, may be altered to Rs. 4 at least. This seems to be very reasonable, and I have no doubt that, if properly pressed, this claim ought to succeed.

VILLAGE POSTMEN.

The Union has done well to point out also that though their proposals do not specifically refer to village postmen, their lot also requires great improvement. To those who are acquainted with villages, the duty of a village postman wll appear very onerous. At the most conservative estimate he has to cover 16 miles distance during each round if he is due on the second day or 25 miles if he is due on the third day. Government have practically done nothing towards the improvement of his lot, as also for postmen in the second and third class areas, and it is desired that their present pay, which is only Rs. 20—1|2—32 in second class areas, and Rs. 18—1|4—24 in the third class areas should be substantially increased before long. These are the employees who have to do the hardest work, get no casual leave and the present scale of Rs. 18—1|4—24 is absolutely inadequate for keeping their body and soul together. The complaint seems to be general that the lower grade staff in the Postal department has been very badly neglected; I mean the packers, runners and menials.

It is admitted that the Postal Department has made during the recent years large profits. Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Labour Member, speaking during the last budget debate, calculated such profits as amounting to about 21 lacs every year. He said: 'The Government of India are making huge profits out of the Postal department. They make losses on the other two departments namely the Telegraph and Telephone. Last year's profit on the Postal department was 21 lacs of rupees and every year before, there has been a report of Rs. 20 lacs, Rs. 25 lacs or Rs. 30 lacs." Mr. Joshi's comment was that if the Government had followed the wise policy they are now following in the Railway Board, of having a reserve fund, they could have got out of the Postal department a reserve fund of some crores of rupees, but he lamented that all such savings were being wasted in making good the loss on the Telephone and Telegraph departments, which he characterised as catering for the wants of the rich. In his reply Sir Bhupendra Mitra practically admitted that though Mr. Joshi's statement was not wholly correct, he had some justification for it, based on the accounts for 1925-26 the figures of the revised estimates for 1926—27 and the budget for 1927-28 as originally placed before the House. If this is so, the postman has really a just grievance, viz., that for improving his lot so as to make it human, the savings of his department which are really the earnings due to his own exertion should be utilised for the needs of his department. It may not be strictly true, as Sir Bhupendra Mitra pointed out in his speech, that the Postal department is not entirely the poor man's department, but none the less the fact remains that the large subsidy which this department pays annually to the Telephone and Telegraph departments, has the effect of shelving the reforms which are urgently due and which if further delayed are likely to endanger the smooth working of the Postal department.

PLIGHT OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have already stated in my last letter dated 11th May, that the Bombay postmen, even though the postal strike was amicably settled on Monday the 8th of October 1917, did not received their pay for the months of September, October and November 1917, until the second week of December 1917—when, I submitted a direct representation to the Hon. Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., the then Secretary to the Government of India. And it is with great pleasure that I beg to state, that the extract of that representation, together with the reply from the Hon. Mr. H. Ley, I.C.S., was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Friday the 9th of March 1918, in fact, long before the "Bombay Postmen's Union" was formally started in May 1918.

As per directions from the Hon. Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., the Secretary to the Government of India, I submitted a direct representation to the then Acting Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., in April 1918, explaining therein, all about the postmen's grievance and also making a new suggestion to start a co-operative credit society, for the benefit of the postmen as well as of the packers, as Mr. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., when Postmaster-General of Bombay, had started a credit society for the benefit of only postal clerks, and, moreover, he had issued orders then, that neither postmen nor postal packers would be admitted as members of that society. I received a very favourable reply to my representation, granting me permission to organise a separate credit society for the benefit of postmen and packers, through Mr. N. W. Vaughan, the then Presidency Postmaster, and also with an assurance that he would sympathetically consider the unfortunate case of 273 disappointed postmen since October 1917. It is on the strength of this order, that I made representations to Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., from time to time, who was Postmaster-General of Bombay, from August 1918 till April 1920. And it was during his time as Postmaster-General, that I was able to rise the strength of postmen from 837 to 907 by June 1919; and within a period of three months it was again raised to 923 and by January 1920, the total strength was not only raised to 942. but also the probationary grade of Rs. 14 and the fifth grade of Rs. 16, were abolished from February 1920—and I should say, justice was at last done by this worthy official; so also, the case of the postal packers was very favourably considered; in that, the last grade of packers was raised to Rs. 14. Hence, the permanent pay of the postal packer should have been fixed from Rs. 21 to Rs. 28 at 50 per cent. increase of their pay prior to the revision, and not from Rs. 20 to Rs. 27. So also, the postal overseers ought to have been paid at Rs. 60 per month, or at Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 "Duty Allowance," as the same counts for pension. Their pay, prior to the postal revision, was Rs. 40 per month, and at 50 per cent. increase, it ought to have been Rs. 60 and not Rs. 45 plus Rs. 10 as "Duty Allowance." since the postal clerks on Rs. 40 received Rs. 60 (being 50 per cent increase of their former pay). Mr. Hutchinson, therefore, assured me that he would speak to the Hon. Member of the Viceregal Council after his return to Simla, and that he would fix the pay of the first grade postmen on Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, and accordingly, he would fix the starting pay of the probationery postmen from Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50, by 1 rupee yearly increment and so also, he would fix the pay of the postal overseers at Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 as "Duty Allowance," if the strike would be brought to an amicable settlement by the middle of February 1921. That is why I published a letter, with the approval of Mr. N. W. Vaughan, the then Presidency Postmaster, in the local newspapers, on Tuesday the 8th of February 1921, "that the Postal and Telegraph strike would be brought to an end after the 10th of February, or from Friday the 11th February 1921. And so, on Friday morning, the strikers left the Gowali Tan kMaidan to resume duty, on the clear understanding, that the modified scale of pay should have effect from April 1921. It is now complete six years since the last postal strike was brought to an end and uptil now, the arrears of pay at Rs. 5 a month for each overseer, and at one Rupee a month for each packer, has not yet been paid, though a reference about the same was made by me in October 1925, through the local papers, in order to bring these facts to the kind notice of Mr. G. P. Roy, the then Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, with whom I had a long interview, when his camp was in Bombay for the first time, in order to enable him to do justice to these unlucky postal overseers and also to the aggrieved postal packers, whose lot in life is worse than miserable.

Am I not justified then in enquiring whether there is justice and mercy under the British Rule? Of course, I am, as a matter of fact, quite justified,—Yours, etc.

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

PARADE AT SIMLA

SIMLA, June 3.

The Viceroy attended the ceremonial parade to-day on the occasion of the Kings Birthday and took the salute at a march past of troops consisting of the 21st Mountain Artillery Brigade (one battery) the Simla Rifles Auxiliary Force Detachment, the 6th Royal Batun and the 13th Frontier Force Rifles (Scinde). In the evening a grand state banque was held at Viceregal Lodge in celebration of the birthday and was followed by a reception.—A. P.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

FOREHEAD CUT

LONDON, June 4.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has been the victim of a motor accident. After dining with the diplomats at the Foreign Office he was proceeding in a car when it swerved to avoid a woman in Parliament Square and struck a refuge. His glass was shattered and he received cut on his forehead which was dressed in hospital. Subsequently Sir Austen declared: "There is nothing serious. I will leave for Geneva tomorrow according to plan".—Reuter.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

ATIYA BEGUM'S SCHEME.

Recently Mrs. Atiya Begum F. Rahamin submitted a scheme to the Municipal Schools Committee for the education of Muslim girls, and agreeing with the views of the Schools Committee the Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation have recommended to the Corporation that Atiya Begum be informed that her scheme in its present form is not suitable.

The Schools Committee in reporting on Atiya Begum's scheme stated.

The scheme of Atiya Begum was circulated to a number of educational officers and from the opinions received it was found that although each of them agreed with one or another of Atiya Begum's proposals, all of them were united in saying that the scheme had not received a sufficient trial, that the charges proposed in it were too drastic, that it omits some of the most important subjects such as arithmetic from the curriculum and that it must be made detailed and clear-cut before any definite opinion can be formulated in point of details. The Schools Committee agree with the views summarised above and the Committee have also their own reasons for stating that the scheme is not suitable for adoption. The Schools Committee are responsible for primary education only and as such their duty lies in preparing the pupils especially in the three R's and to make them generally capable for launching on the secondary course.

Atiya Begum's main intention is to have "cultured and refined Muslim ladies" and this the Committee think is a responsibility falling on the shoulders of those concerned with secondary education. Modern educationists are agreed on the point of having one course of studies in elementary education for boys and girls and in some advanced countries like America secondary education also is much the same for girls as well as boys. Specialisation begins at a comparatively later date. Atiya Begum would have specialisation begun at the primary stage. Besides Atiya Begum's scheme would require a large outlay for maintaining three kinds of schools. The education that we give in our primary schools contains no subject which could be ignored without detracting from its value and is an imperative necessity. If any other sort of education is to be given, it should be given after the primary stage—called continuation classes—the Committee would therefore suggest that Atiya Begum may be requested to prepare her scheme on more detailed lines and to arrange it in a way to serve as a supplement to Primary education and not as an alternative to it. She may then start a school according to her scheme and register it for grants-in-aid with the Committee.

KAKORI SUPPLEMENTARY CASE

ASSESSORS' DIVIDED OPINION

LUCKNOW, June 4.

Before Mr. Bennett, Special Sessions Judge, hearing of the Kakori Supplementary case was concluded to-day. One assessor opined there was no conspiracy and hence found both accused Ashfaquallir and Bakshi innocent. The other two assessors held there was conspiracy and found both accused guilty on both charges—conspiracy and dacoity. Judgment is reserved.—Free Press.

WORLD'S NEW WELTER-WEIGHT CHAM PION.

LONDON, June 4.

New York.—Joe Dundee the Italian-American has won the world's welter-weight championship by decisively defeating on points the holder, Pete Latzo, in a 15-round contest.—Reuter Special.

BAKR-ID AT LAHORE

GOVERNOR TO PERSONALLY WATCH

LAHORE, June 4.

The authorities here are taking timely precaution to prevent any breach of peace during the coming Bakrid. His Excellency the Governor is coming down here from Simla on Friday June 10th, personally to watch the situation.

The District Magistrate Lahore, has issued the following orders to-day:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me C. M. G. Ogilvie, District Magistrate, Lahore, that posters and pamphlets which are likely to cause disturbance of public tranquility have been and are being printed and published in Lahore and that as the continued printing and publishing of such posters and pamphlets is likely to lead to a breach of peace I do hereby order that no poster or pamphlet other than "bona-fide" trade or business advertisements shall be printed or published within the limits of Lahore district, unless and until they shall have been previously submitted to and approved by me. Whoever disobeys this order will be liable to punishment under Section 188 I.P.C. This order will remain in force for a period of two months from today.—A. P.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

DR KOKATNUR APPLIES TO JOIN CORPS

HUBLI, June 4.

Dr. G. R. Kokatnur, M.D. who figured recently by his services to Mahatma Gandhi at Nipani, has applied to the Seva Dal for inclusion in the medical mission to China.

The doctor secured his degree from Minnerota University and has specialised in Rochester Neo clinic. He has worked as House Surgeon in many Hospitals in United States and specialised in Eye, Throat, Nose, and Ear subjects in Vienna. Since his return to India he has been working with Dr. Govindrao Ankliker, M.D. He is a popular figure in Karnatak.

APPLICATIONS INVITED

Dr. Hardiker, General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal has issued the following bulletin about the progress of the work of the Medical mission to China.

"Applications of eminent persons, experienced compounders and nationalist workers are pouring in. Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami, President of the Seva Dal is busy securing passports. Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shawaib Qureshi are also doing their utmost to make the mission a success. Some of the provincial leaders who assured financial support have written again and are anxious to contribute to the success of the mission. Applicants are requested to give the following details: Age, Educational qualifications, their national service, if any, recommendations about character and work and willingness to stay at least one year in China and serve the Dal without remuneration. Preference will be given to Seva Dal members. Applications should reach Dal Head quarters, Hubli, Karnatak by 10th June latest."—Free Press.

WITH BANDAGED HEAD

SIR AUSTEN STARTS ON TOUR

LONDON, June 4.

New York.—Sir A. Chamberlain has started on his flight to Europe.—Reuter.

Later.—A large crowd was present at Victoria, and bade farewell to Sir A. Chamberlain who left for Geneva with a bondaged head.—Reuter.

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'MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS"

COMRADE S. CHETTY'S LETTER TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MADRAS, June 4.

A conference of representatives of the various labour unions in the city and of others interested in labour was held today at the residence of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Proceedings were not open to the press but it is understood that they discussed the need for the formation of a labour board consisting of Congress representatives and labour men and the general lines of co-operation between Congress and labour organisations in the city. A committee was appointed to draft the proposals which when received are expected to be circulated to representative labour bodies before they are finally adopted.

COMRADE CHETTY'S LETTER.

Mr. Singaravelu Chetty who was one of the persons invited, in an open letter to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar regretted his inability to take part in the Conference as he doubted the utility of such conferences conduct by Congressmen for the amelioration of labour. He did not like labour to repeat the historic blunder of mingling its interests with those of the Congress bourgeoise. "What I request you" wrote Mr. Chetty "is to leave labour alone and to mind your own business which has already too many apples of discord."—A. P.

REPRESSION IN MEWAR

PANCHAYET WORKER GETS 2 MONTHS R. I.

An Ajmere message dated 4th inst. says:—

"A special representative of the Rajasthan Sevasangha writes from Bijoria (Mewar) that people are facing repression firmly and peacefully. Mr. Kamdar himself is delivering speeches against Mr. Pathik and the Sangha, but the the Kisans are repudiating this propaganda. Mr. Maniklal, a Panchayet worker in open meeting denied having submitted to the humiliating conditions of severing connection with the Sangha. He was consequently sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the obstruction of public servant on 29th May. Bail to enable him to appeal has been refused, and fetters cast in his legs".

CONDITION OF LABOURERS IN INDIA.

MR. GIRI CONDEMNS GOVT OF INDIA'S APATHY.

LONDON, June 4.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference is continuing the debate on the directors' report. Mr. Giri (India) expressed grateful thanks to Suzuki, the Japanese Workers' delebate, for noble fraternal sentiments he had expressed especially his reference to workers in India. He said Sir Atul Chatterjee's Chairmanship was an honour not only to India but to the whole East. He congratulated the Director of Labour Office and his colleagues on their wonderful work on behalf of workers of the world, though, he declared, the Labour Office had not devoted its time and energy to investigation into and ameliorations of conditions in the Mandated Territories and countries like India.

WAGES FOR INDIAN WORKERS.

Living wage for workers was unheard of in India and the system of payment was most unjust to poorer workers. Hours of work in railways were from twelve to fourteen and even sixteen daily. With regard to sickness insurance it was in a sorry state. The Indian Government considered that any practical measure with regard to that question was at present impossible. Speaking on freedom of association, Mr. Giri declared that even organised associations in India were particularly suppressed and gagged when a real issue between employers and employees arose.

INDO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Inabata, Japan, said that moral relations between India and Japan were too deepseated to be unsettled by material differences. Both India and Japan were interested in social welfare.

The Labour Conference adopted by 82 votes to 32 Credentials Committee Report. Those in favour of report included Workers' delegate Rossoni. The minority consists of all the workers' representatives with the addition of Sampson, the South African Government delegte. and Mr. G. D. Birla, the Indian Employers' delegate. —Reuter.

A SCIENTIFIC THIEF

USES CHLOROFORM AND KILLS WATCH DOG

MADRAS, June 4.

Chloroform was used by a daring thief who broke into a house in George Town last night. He killed the watch-dog and gained entrance to the bed-room where in a clumsy attempt to locate the nose of the victim he woke the lady of the house. Alarm being raised, he made his exit hurriedly, leaving behind an electric torch and a bottle full of chloroform. Later it was discovered the dog was chloroformed and put to eternal sleep.—Free Press.

The Government of India have proscribed under the Sea Customs Act any literature emanating from the "World League against Imperialism or the League against Imperialism".—A. P.

INDIA & DOMINION STATUS.

(Continued from page 6).

be built, according to plan and without let or hindrance.

DOMINION STATUS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In 1906 Moderates and Extremists fought over the phrase colonial-self-government. But times have changed, and Dominion Status, as at present understood, virtually amounts to semi-independence, as it now includes the right to guide foreign relations. The Colonial Conference, recently inaugurated, by not including the Dominions and India along with them, into its sphere, has made this distinction quite clear. The word Home Rule was discarded by the Irish themselves, before the final settlements was reached and but for the personal likes of Dr. Besant, would not have been accepted by Indian politicians at all. Another reason was that the distinction between "Dominion Status" and Home Rule, was not felt to be a question of practical polities immediately. However the Swaraj Party have been clear on the point and have put Dominion Status, as their immediate objective. When Home Rule includes defence, it is not understandable as to how this is to be secured without an intelligent handling of foreign relations, which it excludes. If fight we must we must fight for success, and that means fight in proper time, under advantageous circumstances and with the aid of the best possible alliances. An insular mind, thinking of defence only when the enemy has actually, crossed the borders, has been the bane of Hindu politics, for thousands of years. Valuable training in the effective discharge of foreign relations, will in course of time help to eradicate it.

DELHI NOT LONDON.

Delhi and not London ought to be the centre of foreign policy in the Near East. Once a common objective is clearly grasped, the present distrust will automatically disappear. That common objective is to safeguard India from Russian aggression. But if India is to be successfully defended, she must be defended on the plains of Central Asia, near the Caucasius and not in Sind and Punjab, after Persia and Afghanistan are actually lost. Bokhara, which was lost by Hindus, before they lost Gandhar, the present Afghanistan, and afterwards the Punjab and Delhi, is already consolidated under Russian rule, we must not also forget than Sind was lost even 300 years before, because Persia was overrun by the Muslims early enough. We have sufficient evidence before us, that British foreign affairs, as directed from London, have failed to maintain the former prestige at Teheran and even at Kabul. The centre must now be shifted to Delhi. The transfer of Aden from Delhi to London is a colossal blunder and ought to be rectified at the earliest moment. If the object of this transfer is to consolidate the Arabs, in opposition to the Turks, it is to say the least a very short-sighted policy. The traditional Conservative attitude has all along been, pro-Turk and anti-Russian. If the Turks went pro-German in the last war, the estrangement was the result of the anti-Muslim attitude of the Liberals, who were in power for a long time before the war. The silent consent of Britain, at the time of Italian occupation of Tripoli, will soon be found to be a greater mistake than allowing Russia an entrance into the Mediterranean. Mussolini, is now a master on both sides of the mediterranian, and though for the time being pro-British, will sooner or later be found to be a most inconvenient friend. He is already negotiating with Britain for an entrance on the Red Sea nearer Aden. How long and at what cost Britain will be able to retain such doubtful friendship is a question. Britain will have seriously to reconsider her foreign policy.

INDIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Just as the Indian frontier has to be guarded upto Central Asia and this requires Britain actively to help Kemal Pasha, in uniting the Turanians, from Black Sea littoral to Chinese Turkstan, Britain, in order to maintain some balance of power on the Mediterranean, ought to help in the consolidation of Arab races, not only in Arabia proper, but all along the coast off North Africa. Friendship with Zaghul Pasha, and not the coercion of Egypt, ought to be Britain's guiding principle. If the Conservatives cannot bear the sight of Russia, joining the League of Nations, which after all is not the right attitude to adopt even for an anti-Russian party, they ought to make strenuous efforts for the very reason to induce Turkey, Egypt and Afghanistan to join the League. Such a welcome change can be more easily brought about by shifting the centre of Near East activity to Delhi from London. Let Delhi be given full freedom to arrange commercial treaties as also to develop closest relations with her Asiatic neighbours, and Britain will find India, a valuable and a reliable partner not only in prosperous trade but also in maintaining world peace.

VALUE OF THE DECLARATION.

Such in short is my understanding of the implications of the declaration of Dominion Status. I do not think it right to assume that the Conservatives are necessarily more afraid of this development, than the two other parties. They have been bold in granting partial fiscal autonomy to India, and believing as they do in military preparedness, as a wiser course to maintain world peace, they would naturally value Indian co-opertion, as much as others if not more, provided of course, the present distrust about Indian intentions is completely removed. Even if not very enthusiastic over constitutional reforms, they have to reconcile themselves to measures, in conformity with world forces, which are getting beyond the control of any one nation, whether she be Britain or America, or for the matter of that even of a combination of both, as witnessed to-day in China.

ANGLO-SAXON CONFEDERATION.

Britain has found to her cost that the English speaking union and the Anglo Saxon confederation conceived on racial basis, have already cost such a valuable ally as Japan. That the U.S.A. is a useless ally in a serious crisis which means war, that she brought Britain into ridicule by first goading her into unwise action and ultimately backed out, as soon as Japan showed real determination as manifested by a change of Cabinet; that because of this understanding with the U.S.A. her own Colonies such as Canada, Australia (New Zealand included) have made it a first principle of their foreign policy, not to join Britain in a serious crisis, unless U.S.A. first joins; that they have made a bad show publicly of this doctrine in the present case, as their maiden action in diplomacy and that such a virtual dyarchy in British foreign policy is found to be as unworkable, as constitutional dyarchy in Indian provinces. India will surely be found to be a more reliable partner, once our common objective is clearly understood and mutually consented to.

A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING.

It is beyond question and we must be frank on the point that India would ever willingly help in coercing Asiatic nations. They are already too much pulled down and need a helping hand, if Britain will wisely adopt such a policy. And where is the necessity for Britain to go anti-Asiatic? She has already consolidated one fourth of the area as also of the population of the world under her Crown. To retain the good will of all the parts of her mighty empire and to maintain mutual harmony and progress European aggression against Asia and Africa, under a short-sighted and illusory conception of winning over jealous but powerful neighbours is not only criminal and cruel, but will certainly be suicidal in the long run. Because of her present mistaken and half-hearted measures, Central Asia, as also the Mediterranean has gone under foreign sway. Whether Britain will reverse her policy, making friendship with Egypt and granting Dominion Status to India, "in time", is a question of choice before British statesmen. Mr. Baldwin our Premier has shown signs of a courageous grasp of the situation in making his new declaration of policy and has made the task of the impending Royal Commission clear and easy. How the Commission can fulfil this onerous task must be considered separately.

RUINING INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

EXPLOITATION, THE CHIEF MOTIVE.

GOVT. SITTING TIGHT OVER TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, June 4.

"The question of Reserve Bank which looms large before the public at present has been well studied by various leaders of Economic thought and Chambers of Commerce and our Chamber also has not been lagging behind in this matter It is a matter of some gratification to us that our views expressed by our Chamber in their representation to Government of India on the Reserve Bank Bill have met with approval of some of our sister institutions and the idea of State Bank with no capital on the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia put forward by us in our representation has won the support of the majority of the Select Committee of both the Houses of legislature which met in Bombay in the course of this week," said Mr. Anandji Haridas, Senior Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, presiding over the first quarterly general meeting held to-day.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF.

Referring to the question of Tariff, Mr. Anandji said, "The working of the Tariff Board has not advanced India along the path of Protection except in the case of steel. There are two reasons for this. One is that the "personnel" of the Tariff Board is fixed by Government; the second reason why the Tariff Board has not secured protection or even discriminating protection for important industries of our country is that Government are not under any obligation to lay before the legislature the recommendations of the Tariff Board if they happen to be unpalatable to them. The coal industry failed to get protection from the Tariff Board because of the first reason. The Textile industry is left to shift for itself because of the second reason. It seems most extraordinary piece of conduct on the part of the Government of India to continue to sit tight for months together over the report of the Tariff Board, which was constituted specially for the purpose of this particular inquiry although public opinion has been clamouring for publication of the report and the industry is leading a precarious existence with its vitality seriously impaired. There is a feeling in the minds of some people that the steel industry has been helped by the State because its existence is indispensable for the existence of the country. But so far as the general publicy of discriaminate protection is concerned Government are lukewarm if not positively hostile. There seems to be considerable amount of tauth in this and therefore if we want a policy of protection to be adopted in reality and not merely as sham as at present, the right of electing members of the Tariff Board and calling for their report on matters submitted to their consideration must be in the hands of the Assembly.

The success of the policy of protection in the case of the Steel Industry, has conclusively demonstrated the immense benefit that it can confer upon India only if it is adopted seriously and not half-heartedly as at present.

THE TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

Continuing, Mr. Anandji Haridas emphasised the importance of cheap and efficient means of transport for industrial and commercial development. He said, "In recent years both in England and in America legislation has been passed imposing control of the State on Railways although they are privately owned. Now in India we find that there are numerous special rates quotated for different Railways, some of which aid traffic in imported material and to crush out competition by water routes. What is needed in the interest of the country is thorough and comprehensive enquiry into the whole system of the Railway and water transport and complete overhauling of the present system of rates. Whenever such low rates are quoted by Railways to crush out competition of water transport as would cause loss to Railways concerned the low rate should be stopped immediately. The possibilities of developing inland water transport should be explored and the whole system of freight rates should be placed on the basis of securing benefit to the country as a whole without any regard for any special interest like those of the railways. Both in England and America where railways are privately owned State has exercised its control for the interest of the general public. In India where many of the major Railways are State-owned and others run by companies but with guarantee from State of fixed minimum return for their capital, the case for State interference rests on stronger ground. We will be told that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee is examining the question of Rates, whenever they are unfair or unduly high and no object will be secured by a committee of inquiry on the lines suggested above. It is idle to expect any radical revision of railway rates at the hands of Railway Rates Advisory Committee which has power only to go into such cases as are referred to it by Government of India on their receiving complaints from aggrieved parties. Powers of this Committee and its rules of procedure make its enquiry an exceedingly slow and complicated affair. If we were to rely on this machinery alone generations must elapse before even the fringe of the problem of Railway rates is touched.

In conclusion Mr. Anandji insisted on the whole question of transport being thoroughly investigated into by a competent committee and with this object in view suggested some organisation for focussing public opinion must be brought into existence at an early date.—Free Press.

SENTENCES REDUCED ON APPEAL

MADRAS, June 4.

The eight Justicite who were convicted of rioting and causing hurt in connection with a Swarajist election procession in 1925 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in October, 1925. On the appeal the conviction was set aside and trial "de novo" was ordered. The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day concluded the retrial and sentenced them to pay fines ranging from Rupees fifty to hundred.—Free Press.

WEEKLY NEW YORK MARKET

MESSRS A NORDEN & CO

NEW YORK, May 5.

COTTON: Developments with regard to the Mississippi flood situation continue to be the dominating market influence and nervousness concerning the new crop outlook has grown to such an extent that, notwithstanding the heavy volume of realizing sales encountered on each successive advance, only moderate and fleeting reactions have been recorded.

It is much easier to define flood developments than to indicate what their prospective effect may be on new crop acreage and production. Additional breaks in the levees bordering the Mississippi and its tributaries have been an almost daily occurrence and as the crest of the flood is not expected to reach the Gulf for several days it is obviously impossible at this time to state what the total area affected by the overflows will be and equally impossible to forecast the proportion of that area which can be described as cotton land. Field statisticians attached to the Crop Reporting Board have been asked to submit data covering the acreage inundated in their respective States, the character of the crops usually planted on this land and the latest date of planting which in ordinary years would allow these crops to mature. Until a collective report based on these returns is issued through official channels all estimates should, in our opinion, be treated with reserve.

At the time of writing flood waters are rapidly extending over the fertile parishes of North Central Louisiana, unsettled weather over the Central Belt lessens the possibility of rapid drainage and reports are being received that at compresses and warehouses along the Valley there is a considerable amount of cotton, estimated at 50,000 to 150,000 bales, under water. So much attention is being paid to unfavourable news that there is a tendency to ignore favourable facts and possibilities. These include advices from Arkansas that the floods there are receding and that farm work and planting are being actively resumed; that in former flood years cotton has been planted as late as the middle of June and that, when weather conditions were subsequently favourable, good yields have resulted; that as much of the reclaimed land as possible will be planted to cotton, farmers being left with practically no alternative as it will be too late to turn to other crops; that, stimulated by current prices and by the possibility of a short crop in the Central Belt, producers in other States will endeavour to plant a larger acreage to cotton than they had originally intended and that the initial weevil infestation in the areas that have been inundated will be exceptionally light.

Speculative values have been enhanced by the floods. Whether they will be maintained or increased will largely depend on developments from now on, particularly with regard to weather conditions over the belt as a whole.

Planting has made good progress in the East but germination and growth have been retarded by cool nights and dry weather. In the West, the weather during the past week has been generally satisfactory for field work which, however, is still backward, but the condition of early planted cotton in Texas is poor owing to lack of rain in the extreme South and to cool nights elsewhere.

In the spot markets the demand has been principally for long stapled cottons. Buyers, becoming anxious about their requirements on account of the flood situation, have found sellers to be indifferent with the result that premiums have advanced sharply.

Cotton textile centres have witnessed renewed activity with buyers showing more inclination to make forward commitments extending, in some instances, several months ahead.

United States exports of cotton including linters show an increase to date of almost 2,700,000 bales over shipments during the corresponding period of 1925-26 and now appear likely to approximate 11,000,000 bales for the season. With the domestic consumption of lint and linters for the twelve months ending July 31st expected to approach 8,000,000 bales it is not difficult to account for the susceptibility of the market to new crop developments.

We believe that a prolonged period of favourable weather will be necessary to cause any material decline and, in view of the uncertainty which prevails, we feel that adherence to the policy of making purchases on moderate recessions is to be preferred.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 3.

A sharp earthquake shock lasting for a few seconds was felt in Calcutta shortly after half past ten last night. The direction appeared to be from east and west. Reports from Bihar confirm the news that a shock was felt at Gaya and other places of Bengal too.—A. P.

It is understood that a bill laying down the constitution of the Public Services Commission for Central Provinces and Berar will very soon be introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon reinstated Mr. James De Mel, Muhandiram of Governor's Gate, which rank he was deprived of a few years ago when he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by the Supreme Court under charges of exacting illegal levy. Government now, it is understood, believes it was a miscarriage of justice.—Free Press.

BOMBAY WEEK Y STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

Bombay June 4th.

Spot Prices.

Description	2-6-27	26-5-27
Bengals F.G.	304	299
S/Punjab F.G. ..	300	295
Rajputana F.G. ..	304	298
Broach F.G.	336	328
Saw-Gd. Dharwar F. G.	345	337
P/American F. G. ..	341	336
Kadi-Viramgaum F.G.	345	337
Dholleras F. G. ..	341	333
Kalagin F. G. ..	340	332
Surat F. G. ..	381	373
Navsari F .G. ..	396	385
Oomra Fine ..	329	321

Spot Prices

Description.	2-6-27	26-5-27
C.P. No. 1 Fine ..	341	333
C.P. No. 2 Fine ..	335	327
Khandesh F.G. ..	317	309
Muttia F. G. ..	315	307
Southerns Gd. ..		326
Bijapore Gd. ..		321
Bagalkote Gd. ..		336
Compta Gd. ..	356	350
Tinnevellies Gd. ..		359
Karungannis Gd. ..		369
Cambodias Gd. ..		376

Futures

	2-6-27	26-5-27
Hedge Contracts.		
Bengal Dec. Jan'28 ..	289	283
Broach July August ..	337	332
Do April/May'28	338	342
Oomra F. July ..	326	317
Do Dec/Jan'8 ..	322	316

Receipts for the week ending 2nd June.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	2002	2124
Oomras.	8569	7564
Dholleras	6623	9398
Broach	6771	35
Southerns. ..	11622	17828
Persians.	51	33
Americans.	15432	2124
Egyptians	93	..
E. Africans	6307	4889
Other sorts.	..	..
Total.	57571	33995

Exports for the week ending 2nd June

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent.	290
China.	1450
Japan	46149
Coast Ports	1463
Total.	49352

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	11802
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	36604
Total.	38406

Receipts from 1st. Sept to 2nd June.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2725428	3014581	3286631	3109830	3330521

Exports from 1st. Sept. to 2nd June.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	12444	42435	48928
Continent	292274	438634	518820
China ..	16112	353232	287999
Japan ..	1122696	1201745	1306780
Coast Ports. ..	19743	21761	20047
U.S.A.	726	1450	9329
Total.	1615995	2059257	2191903

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	139811	109060
Continent ..	849381	586330
China	197141	339726
Japan	1174710	1468826
Coast Ports ..	48123	44101
U.S.A.	..	..
Total.	2509166	2348343

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st 1926 to 2nd June 1927	116,393
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 2nd June 1927	725,428
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and and Mills in Bombay on 2nd June 1927	656,490

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

(INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.)

	Bales.
Purchases of American Cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 1926 to 31st Aug. 1927 (a) ..	312,589
American Cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 1926 to 2nd June 1927 (b)	255,430
American Cotton at sea for India (c)	44,934

N. B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(a) Corrected to allow for Cotton arrived or shipped but the purchas eo of which was not previously advised; actual purchases advised 305,310

(b) Corrected, includes Cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by the Government Notification.

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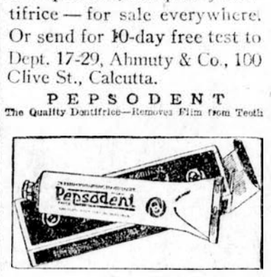

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CHIPS OF SAME BLOCK,

MAHASABHA MOVEMENT IN GUJARAT.

DR MOONJE'S IMPRESSION

BOMBAY, June 4.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has issued the following statement to the Press:

I have just finished my first part of the four of Gujarat undertaken at the instance of the Hindu Mahasabha for propagating its three fold mission of Shuddhi Sangathan and removal of untouchability. In company with my friend and colleague of the Hindu Mahasabha Babu Jagat Narayanlal of Behar, I have visited Ahmedabad, Visnagar, Nadiad, Anand, Baroda, Broach, Ankleshwar, Surat, Badran, and Balsara. Comparing this part with the other parts of India that I have toured from the point of view of the Hindu movement as initiated by the Hindu Mahasabha, the Gujarathis also are the chips of the same old Hindu block, as for instance, the Maharashtriyans and the Bengalees are, differing, if they shall do, from each other merely in shades.

A COWARD AND A BULLY.

It is painful to note, speaking of the Hindus in general, that the dictum of Mahatma Gandhi that the Hindu is a coward and a Moslem a bully, is still too true. Who can, then, say that the Hindu movement which aims at shearing the Hindu of his cowardice by working on him its threefold appliance of Shuddhi Sangathan and removal of utouchability, so that the Moslem may automatically cease to be a bully, is not essentially a national movement leading Indians in steadly and sure steps towards the goal of Swaraj?

"It has therefore given me great satisfaction to find that as in other provinces, so also in Gujarat the consciousness is slowly, though surely, percolating the Hindu Mass, that their Swaraj, to start with, is concentrated in the Hindu Mahasabha movement of Shuddhi Sangathan ard removal of untouchability. The people, even the orthodox, appear to have advanced so far as to perceive intellectually, though they may not be prepared at this stage to put into practice what they have realised intellectually, that in the face of the daily increasing activities of the proselytising religions of India vigorous resort to Shuddhi and determination to struggle for immediate removal of untonchability are the two means by which the continuous drain on the Hindu Society, daily reducing its strength can be checked; so that the Hindus may maintain their present strength, if not reclaim their lost position. As for Sangathan, which means bringing about organic unity between the several castes and sub-castes of the Hindu Society the people have begun to feel that the first substantial step towards it is the obliteration of differences between the sub-castes of any single great caste.

THE AKHADA MOVEMENT.

"This mental and intellectual revolution is fast taking place and though Hindu Mahasabha may legitimately take a part of the credit in association with the Arya Samaj still I have no hesitation in saying that the Hindu Society cannot be too grateful to our Moslem brothers for the consistent, persistent, and determined stimulus they are applying to the Hindu society, without which such revolution in the Hindu thoupht was an impossibility. One very desirable offshoot of this Hindu movement is the Akhada movement which I was very pleased to note is daily gaining ground in Gujarat and young men even of the Bania castes, are attending these Akhadas and enthusiastically taking to "lathi" plays and "lathi" drills.

"At several places I have seen, in my tour, demonstrations of "lathi" plays and "lathi" drills given by young men of the locality and as I was admiring the change of heart, so to say, in this respect in a Province like Gujarat I was wondering if anybody would have the hardihood to say that these young men with well developed muscles and manly vein do not belong to what are now-a-days known as martial races. I also made it a point, in this tour of mine to impress on the Hindu parents the urgent need of introducing the cult of the "lathi" and the Akhada also amongst the school-going girls, for whom separate Akhadas can be built and suitable exercises devised, and to appeal to them to see that no Hindu boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 20 grows up without being made to go through a course of physical training and "lathi" drill.

The idea was new to them and outlandish and perhaps abhorrent to some of them; but when I told them of the Turkish and European girls going for rifle shooting and military drill and of European girls vying with their young men in taking to what are called manly games, such as creating records in swimming across the English Channel, they then began to think that there may be some point in what I say in this respect.

ORPHANAGES.

"I have had occasion to visit some of the Ashrams that have been established in several places in Gujarat. These Ashramas are a kind of hostels for boys and girls both orphans and otherwise, partly paying and partly charitable. Though Akhadas also have been established along with them and some earnest attention is being paid to development of muscle, it was painful to note that the boys did not appear properly nourished. On enquiry I learnt that in some of these orphanages Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month per boy is the charge to the institution for maintaining the orphan boys who mostly belong to the lower and untouchable castes. If arrangements could be made for teaching poultry farming to these boys of the lower castes the economical problem of nourishment will be easily solved.

"From the point of view of response to our propaganda I found the younger generation which was too boyish to have been affected by the non-co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi when it was at its zenith six years ago, very hopeful and amenable to the needs of the times. The non-co-operators who are generally above 25 or 30 years of age, are mostly indifferent, though some of them exhibited an attitude of benevolent neutrality and some others, a very much smaller number, were practically, hostile but fortunately theirs was an impotent hostility. The older generation having so far gone through several agitations for Swaraj such as the Home Rule movement of Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi's movement of love and non-violence yielding Swaraj in six months' time, were practically sceptic, though openhearted to admit the utility and opportunities of the Hindu Sabha movement; but they are not prepared to openly associate with it for fear of incurring the displeasure and rousing the hostility of their Moslem neighbours. The Moslem aggresiveness, however, is putting all these and other domestic differences of the caste-ridden Hindus into melting pot and is forging them into one consolidated body. In the heat of the movement we may not be able to appreciate and estimate the worth of the services which our Moslem brothers are thus rendering in the cause of Shuddhi and Sangathan but all the same they are not only not inconsiderable but without them the movement itself would not have taken root.

"Finally I have to appeal to the multi-millionaires and the wealthy merchants of Gujarat to leave their palaces for a time and to see how the Christian missionaries are working in their villages amongst the poorest and the most depressed for the propagation of their religion. Leaving aside the humanitarian aspect of the work they are doing for which, we negligent and indifferent Hindus, cannot be too grateful, we cannot close our eyes to the havoc it is causing from the point of view of the Hindu movement. These Hindu millionaires, if the magic tragedy of the situation can awaken in them the Vaishanavite love for the poor and depressed, can enable the Hindu Mahasabha to start the Hindu missions, so that the Christian missionaries may be relieved of the burden. Will the Hindu millionaires and wealthy merchants come forward to do their duty in this Hindu movement of Shuddhi and Sangathan? May God inspire them to rise to the occasion."—Free Press.

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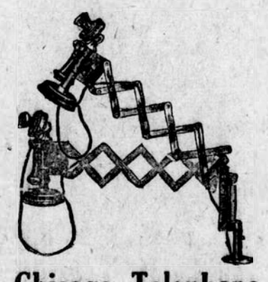

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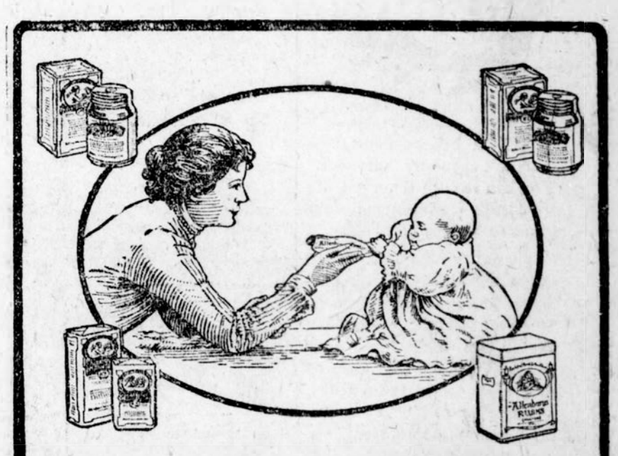

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